

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**ATTORNEYS.**  
**ROBERT H. FOLGER**, Attorney at Law,  
 100 S. Commercial, Commissioner of  
 Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania,  
 and Notary Public. Office second floor over  
 the jewelry store. South Erie street,  
 Massillon, O. Will give special attention  
 to all business entrusted to his care in Stark  
 and the adjoining counties.

**BANKS.**  
**UNION NATIONAL BANK**, Massillon Ohio  
 Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt,  
 Cashier.

**PHYSICIANS:**  
**DR. W. H. KIRLAND**, Homeopathic Prac-  
 titioner, Office No. 35 East Main street, Mas-  
 sillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

**HARDWARE.**  
**S. A. O'NEAL & CO.**, Dealer in Foreign and  
 Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

**MANUFACTORIES.**  
**RUSSELL & CO.**, Manufacturers of Tash-  
 ing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable  
 and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw  
 Mills, etc.

**MASSILLON ROLLING MILL**, Jos. Corus,  
 Mgr., Manufacturers of iron and steel  
 of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Black  
 with Iron.

**MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY**, Manufacture  
 Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer  
 Bottles, Flasks, etc.

**MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO.** Manufac-  
 turers of Bridges, Roofs and General  
 Iron Structures.

## GROCERIES.

**D. ATWATER & SON**, Established in 183-  
 Forwarding and Commission Producers,  
 and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce,  
 Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange  
 street.

## JEWELERS.

**C. F. VON KANDEL**, East Side Jewelry Store  
 60 East Main street.

**JOSEPH COLEMAN**, dealer in Watches,  
 Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical In-  
 struments, etc., No. 8 South Erie street.



## Don't be Satisfied

Until you've sent to our Mail Order  
 Department for samples of the great-  
 est bargain purchase this store ever  
 made for its

## Silk Department:

1,000 yards of Pure Plisse Silks in  
 solid black and artistic evening  
 shades—choicest colors and combina-  
 tions—regular \$1.25 and \$1.50 goods  
 bought to sell, 60c and 75c a yard.

## Wash Goods Dept.

Still emptying shelves. Lot 30 cent  
 French Organdies in light and dark  
 grounds, 15c a yard.

Lot of French Organdies—white  
 grounds—handsome styles ever  
 produced by the French designers,  
 25c a yard.

Thousands of yards of choice Wash  
 Goods at 3c and 7c a yard, all to  
 be cleared regardless of loss or cost.

## Will You Come?

Some little accessories to dress which  
 women will appreciate at such re-  
 ductions:

## Celluloid Side Combs, Plain

5c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c and 25c.  
 Extra large sizes, 45c and 50c.

## Celluloid Side Combs, Fancy

15c, 20c, 25c to 50c a pair.

## Genuine Tortoise Shell Side Combs

Plain, 50c to \$1.00.

## Fancy Real Shell Side Combs

\$1.00 to \$2.50 a pair.

## Celluloid or Horn Daggers and Two-point Pins, 10c to 50c.

## Lot Ladies' White Metal Belt Buckles,

25 cent ones reduced to 5c and 10c  
 each; 50 cent ones, 25c.

## 50 cent Black Silk Belts, 2 1/2 inches wide

metal buckles, 25c each; 75 cent ones  
 at 50c.

**BOGGS & BUEHL**  
 ALLEGHENY, PA.

## 250 Building Lots

in the city of Massillon.

## For Sale at \$85.00 a Lot.

Splendidly located on Richville Avenue,  
 at Kent street and Russell street, both  
 sides of the avenue. Will be sold only  
 in one parcel for half cash, balance  
 secured. Consists of nearly sixty  
 acres and allows for 5 lots to the acre  
 with liberal margin for streets.

## J. H. BUNNELL.

76 Cortlandt Street, New York.

## Epworth League, Chattanooga.

The route to Chattanooga over the  
 Louisville & Nashville railroad is via  
 Mammoth Cave, America's greatest nat-  
 ural wonder. Specially low rates made  
 for hotel and car fare to holders of Ep-  
 worth League tickets. Through Nash-  
 ville, the location of Vanderbilt univer-  
 sity, the pride of the Methodist church,  
 and along the line between Nashville  
 and Chattanooga, where many of the  
 most famous battles of the war were  
 fought. Send for maps of the route  
 from Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville  
 and St. Louis, and particulars as to rates,  
 etc., to C. P. Atmore, general passenger  
 agent, Louisville, Ky., or Jackson  
 Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

## NEGROES ARE BARRED

All Their Effects Moved From  
 Spring Valley, Ills.

## MINERS READY FOR OUTSIDERS.

Not Scared by the Threats of Negroes in  
 Chicago and Peoria to Attack Them.  
 Sensational Reports Condemned—One  
 Correspondent Run Out.

SPRING VALLEY, Ills., Aug. 7.—The  
 situation is very quiet in the city. The  
 negroes are making no efforts to come  
 back. The reports about armed negroes  
 coming from Peoria and Chicago to  
 avenge Sunday's affair caused no un-  
 usual excitement here. They would  
 not have only the Italian miners to deal  
 with, but every white miner in the city  
 as well, numbering in the neighbor-  
 hood of 2,000. Word has been sent in  
 from Ladd and Tolca promising the  
 whites all the assistance necessary in  
 case of an invasion of blacks from  
 other towns. In case of an invasion  
 5,000 white miners could be mustered  
 together in this city in less than two  
 hours. The whites of this city do not  
 apprehend any danger in that direction.  
 They do not express the least sorrow  
 over the event of Sunday, and invite a  
 fair and impartial investigation.

They claimed to have endured the  
 outrages of the blacks as long as they  
 could, but they are severe in their criti-  
 cism of the sensational tales told in  
 several special dispatches to the news-  
 papers. A whole list of names have  
 each day appeared as wounded and  
 likely to die. Your correspondent, who  
 was on the ground and witnessed Sun-  
 day's battle from beginning to end, has  
 succeeded in discovering but one negro  
 shot, and the injury is only a flesh  
 wound of no serious nature. About 10  
 to 12 were assailed with sticks or stones,  
 but no attempts were made to kill.  
 Had the mob been so disposed, not one  
 could have escaped. The prime object  
 was at its height, to scare them into  
 leaving and never come back  
 again. The reports of a number of li-  
 dead in the ravines is made of whole  
 cloth, and the names mentioned are  
 fictitious. At a meeting of miners, se-  
 veral papers were denounced for their  
 highly colored and distorted stories.  
 The newspaper correspondent who was  
 compelled to flee the town has not re-  
 turned. It was the middle class and  
 business men who ordered him to leave,  
 so enraged were they at his sensational  
 reports.

Mayor Dolmage has received an an-  
 onymous letter postmarked Chicago,  
 threatening to wipe him and the entire  
 city out of existence if he did not use  
 his position to get the blacks back in  
 this city again. Everything has gone  
 along serenely since the negroes were  
 driven out Sunday, but no doubt trouble  
 will again break out if they make an at-  
 tempt to come back. The Spring Val-  
 ley Coal company have representatives  
 at Seatonville trying to persuade the  
 blacks to return, but the latter are sat-  
 isfied to keep away. The mines are still  
 idle. Nearly all the negroes have got-  
 ten their effects out of Spring Valley.  
 Nearly all their furniture has been  
 moved to Seatonville, where most of  
 them are getting work. In all proba-  
 bility the Spring Valley miners will re-  
 turn to work today.

## The Defender Won Again.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—In the tri-  
 angular race for the Drexel cup, over a  
 2 1/2-mile run, the Defender beat the  
 Vigilant seven minutes, unofficial time.  
**YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.**  
 At Pittsburgh—  
 Pittsburgh 0 0 1 5 2 1 0 4—16 1  
 St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 6  
 Batteries—Morritt and Hawley; Miller and  
 Breitenstein. Umpire—O'Day. Attendance,  
 1,230.  
 At Philadelphia—  
 Philadelphia 2 0 0 3 0 2 1 0—16 16 3  
 Baltimore 0 0 0 2 4 0 0 0—6 12 2  
 Batteries—Clemens and Taylor; Robinson,  
 Frier and Harrison. Umpire—Reed. At-  
 tendance, 6,856.  
 At New York—  
 New York 0 0 2 3 0 0 0 0—9 11 0  
 Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 3  
 Batteries—Farrell and Muehle; McGuire and  
 Moore. Umpire—Emslie. Attendance, 3,201.  
 At Chicago—  
 Chicago 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 0—6 13 1  
 Cincinnati 0 0 0 3 1 0 4 1—8 12 2  
 Batteries—Kittling and Hutchinson;  
 Vaughn and Parrott. Umpire—McQuinn.  
 Attendance, 2,623.  
 At Boston—  
 Boston 0 0 1 1 0 3 0 0—7 12 3  
 Brooklyn 1 0 0 0 1 0 4 0—8 11 0  
 Batteries—Toney, Gamel, Weston and  
 Serviss; Grim Stead and Kennedy. Umpire—  
 Burnham. Attendance, 4,244.

## Standing of the Clubs.

W. L. P. W. L. P.  
 Cleveland 51 35 690 Brooklyn 45 38 542  
 Pittsburgh 51 35 579 Philadelphia 44 38 537  
 Baltimore 46 34 575 New York 40 38 424  
 Chicago 51 30 596 Washington 35 39 381  
 Boston 37 34 574 St. Louis 35 39 373  
 Cincinnati 46 35 541 Louisville 41 40 420

## League Games Today.

Brooklyn at Boston, Washington at New  
 York, Baltimore at Philadelphia, St. Louis at  
 Pittsburgh, Louisville at Cleveland and Cin-  
 cinnati at Chicago.

## FREE SILVER WON.

Bland Has His Way in the Missouri  
 Democratic Convention.

PERTLE SPRINGS, Mo., Aug. 7.—Free  
 silver has conquered in Missouri as it  
 did in Illinois, and previous fears ex-  
 pressed that there would be strife and  
 turmoil in the Democratic state conven-  
 tion were borne out by facts. The so-  
 called gold, or sound money "adher-  
 ents," were so overwhelmed by the su-  
 perior generalship and numerical  
 strength of the free silver leaders and  
 forces that they made but a very faint  
 effort to stay the onslaught of the  
 white metal adherents.

Bland said in opening the convention  
 that the Democrats of Missouri had as-  
 sembled to adopt resolutions for the  
 free coinage of silver and to select a  
 state committee which would be in  
 sympathy with the popular will, and  
 how well his prophecy was carried out,  
 the result of the convention tells. The  
 report of the committee on national  
 organization, which practically shows  
 under the old committee, was adopted  
 but one or two dissenting voices; that  
 of the resolutions committee for free  
 and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1,  
 regardless of any foreign nation, was  
 carried with a hurrah and expedition  
 seldom seen in any convention, and fur-  
 thermore, men were selected to nomi-  
 nate delegates favorable to silver to  
 the national Democratic convention in  
 1896.

## Coining All the Gold Bullion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Mr. Preston,  
 the director of the mint, in explanation  
 of the shipment of \$9,000,000 in gold  
 bullion from New York to Philadelphia,  
 said that it was the present purpose of  
 the government to coin the entire gold  
 bullion into the form of gold dollars.  
 This amount to nearly \$9,000,000,  
 about all of which is in New York.  
 Philadelphia and San Francisco. There  
 is no special significance in this order  
 for the coining of gold bullion, as it is  
 said to be solely for the purpose of  
 making it available for all purposes.

## Seals Being Killed Off.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 7.—News has  
 reached this city from the Bering sea  
 fleet to the effect that seal life in the  
 sea is being destroyed very fast by the  
 vessels engaged in taking the seals out-  
 there will be no seal to protect in  
 American waters, it is said, unless  
 some means can be reached to prohibit  
 the seal fishing by sea.

## Spanish Soldiers Dying.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 7.—A report re-  
 ceived here from a perfectly re-  
 liable source states that of 340 Spanish  
 soldiers sent to garrison the town of  
 Santa Cruz, Cuba, 100 have died of yel-  
 low fever, and that their physician is  
 among the dead.

## Miss Flagler Not Yet Cleared.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Acting Dis-  
 trict Attorney Taggart says that the  
 case of Miss Flagler, who shot and  
 killed the boy Ernest Green last Sat-  
 urday, will be taken before the grand jury  
 when it assembles on the 10th of Sep-  
 tember.

## Goff Approves the Laws.

RICHMOND, Aug. 7.—Judge Goff, in  
 the South Carolina registration case,  
 has dismissed the complainants' bill  
 for an injunction. This decision up-  
 holds the present registration laws.

## Endiott in Poor Health.

SALISBURY, Mass., Aug. 7.—Ex-Secretary  
 of War Endiott is reported as being in  
 feeble health at his home in Danvers.  
 He is said to be suffering from serious  
 mental troubles.

## Defender Accused of Unfairness.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—The Vigilant has  
 withdrawn from further contests with  
 the Defender. Mr. Wilbard, managing  
 in a letter to the regatta committee of  
 the New York club that the Defender  
 jockeyed his boat so unfairly at the  
 start of yesterday's race and off Sandy  
 Hook on July 22 that he declines to  
 meet her again.

## Electric Plows in Germany.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Consul Doe-  
 derlein, at Leipzig, Germany, has made  
 a report to the state department upon  
 the manufacture and use of electric  
 plows in that country. He shows that  
 the plows are operated by electricity  
 cheaper than by steam.

## The Weather.

Showers; south to southwesterly  
 winds.

## PITH OF THE NEWS.

Coughlin and George, the slayers of  
 Sheriff Stacy and Daves, near Echo,  
 Utah, have been captured and are safely  
 behind the bars in the county jail.

Hans Hanson was sentenced in the  
 United States court at San Francisco to  
 be hanged on Oct. 18 for the murder  
 of Maurice Fitzgerald, mate of the bar-  
 ge-peria.

The penitentiary officials at Canon City,  
 Colo., have identified C. B. Henderson,  
 charged with the murder of Barr, the  
 Chinatown guide, as C. S. Sullivan, an ex-  
 convict.

Six survivors of the sailing schooner  
 White, which was lost last spring in  
 Alaska, arrived at Port Townsend, Wash.  
 All of the survivors are horribly mutilated,  
 having lost toes, fingers, arms and  
 feet from being frozen.

When the commissioner of the savings  
 bank at Brussels opened his cashbox he  
 found that the sum of 180,000 francs in  
 banknotes was missing. The box had not  
 been broken open and there were no  
 signs of the lock having been tampered  
 with.

Traces of the missing Mrs. Hattie Gar-  
 ner were discovered in Boston.  
 Prince Ferdinand refused to renounce  
 the Roman Catholic religion or the throne  
 of Bulgaria.

Franks are alleged which may prevent  
 W. C. Owens from succeeding W. C. P.  
 Breckinridge in congress.

The board of public works of Maryland  
 has taken steps looking to the sale of the  
 state's interest in the Chesapeake and  
 Ohio canal.

It is announced that the Hawaiian gov-  
 ernment has secret agents in England bound  
 to prevent the shipping of war munitions  
 to the island.

## DEBATE SUMMED UP.

What Horr and Harvey Think  
 of Their Own Efforts.

## COIN'S SCHOOL FULL OF ERRORS.

So Mr. Horr Asserts, and Says Harvey  
 Wasn't Able to Dispute It—Harvey Says  
 Horr Found Only One Error—Their  
 Arguments Given.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—A summing up of  
 the Horr-Harvey debate has been made  
 by the principals themselves. Mr. Horr  
 says in part:

"The object of this debate was to de-  
 termine if it would be wise for our na-  
 tion to throw open its mints to the free  
 coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1  
 when the civilized nations of the world  
 refuse to join in such action. My op-  
 ponent proposed to prove that such  
 course is advisable, and undertook to  
 do it on the lines laid down in 'Coin's  
 Financial School.' I denied the advisa-  
 bility of such action and attacked the  
 teachings of that book from the title  
 page to its close. The debate is finished,  
 and how does the case stand? Mr.  
 Harvey admits that the book is pure  
 fiction. He repudiates its motto by de-  
 claring that it does not mean what it  
 says. His statement that primary  
 money only is the measure of value, he  
 has not even attempted to sustain,  
 though his proof has been called for re-  
 peatedly. His statement that the peo-  
 ples were in the right and that the con-  
 dition of slavery and slavery on ac-  
 count of metal money has been com-  
 pletely demolished.

"He based his whole argument on  
 the proposition that the silver dollar  
 was in 1873 made the only unit or  
 measure of value. I have shown con-  
 clusively that our forefathers attempted  
 to establish bimetalism and provided  
 for two units of value—one of gold and  
 one of silver—always naming gold first,  
 and that up to 1834 the silver stand-  
 ard came into use, and that since  
 that time the silver dollar has never for  
 a day been used as the measure of value  
 in the United States. No nation has  
 ever succeeded in actually using two  
 standards at the same time.

"Mr. Harvey next based his case on  
 the assumption that the law of 1873 was  
 a crime, and stated that he had its origin  
 in fraud and its birth through bribery  
 and corruption. This he failed to prove.  
 "The gold unit is not responsible for  
 the fall in prices. The prices of labor  
 and property, when taken together,  
 have not declined, but it is not true  
 that the fall in prices, when brought  
 about by natural causes, benefits only  
 the moneyholder. Such cheapening of  
 products benefits all who consume what  
 they do not produce.

"Mr. Harvey utterly failed to show a  
 fall in the price of a single article  
 which is not fully accounted for by  
 cheaper cost of production, improved  
 transportation or increased supply.

"Correctly analyzed, the financial  
 condition of this country has improved  
 immensely during the last 25 years—no  
 the face of the charges made to the con-  
 trary by Mr. Harvey.

"The condition of the masses of the  
 people in the United States has im-  
 proved more rapidly since the law of  
 1873 than during any similar number  
 of years since the nation was born.  
 Indeed the improvement has been far  
 greater than that of any other nation  
 on the face of the earth during an equal  
 number of years, as Mulhall has conclu-  
 sively shown.

"Mr. Harvey, in this debate, as in  
 'Coin's Financial School,' misleads by  
 false statements, which lead to false  
 conclusions, when the whole state-  
 ment would have been perfectly clear  
 to anyone.

"Mr. Harvey endeavors to prove de-  
 creasing wages in the United States  
 since 1873. He introduced only one  
 statement in support of his position:  
 that was the evidence of a single man  
 for one trade in the city of Omaha.  
 On the other hand, to prove that they  
 are advancing, I introduced the evi-  
 dence of the United States commis-  
 sioner of labor and Mulhall, who show  
 that the average annual wages in  
 manufacturing industries have risen  
 from \$2.85 in 1870 to \$3.99 in 1890.

"Mr. Harvey virtually admits that  
 free silver, which he proposes, will put  
 this nation on a silver basis and drive  
 gold out of this country.  
 "Mr. Harvey said nothing to offset  
 my proposition that such action would  
 destroy the credit of our people and  
 lead to business disaster in every com-  
 munity in the United States."

Mr. Harvey said in part: "The de-  
 bate settles in my judgment the fol-  
 lowing propositions:

"First—That gold and silver is the  
 money of the constitution. Mr. Horr  
 did not controvert this, and I left it  
 with Daniel Webster's statement to  
 that effect. Since this debate, the press  
 dispatches report the supreme court of  
 Ohio as deciding that a mortgage  
 cannot issue bonds payable in gold  
 alone; that such bonds should be pay-  
 able in either gold or silver. If that  
 court has done so, it has clearly de-  
 cided rightly. There is no doubt in  
 my mind but that the United States  
 supreme court would have decided un-  
 constitutionality of the act of 1873, if it  
 had been so understood that it would  
 destroy the function of money residing  
 in silver.

"Second—That the silver dollar was  
 the unit of value in our currency system  
 fixed by the act of 1873. Mr. Horr ad-  
 mits this.

"Third—That silver and gold both  
 were the measures of value of all other  
 property till 1873 and the debtor had a  
 right to pay in either metal. Mr. Horr  
 admits this.

"Fourth—That the act of 1873 was  
 surreptitiously passed.

"Fifth—That for all time of which  
 we have a knowledge, gold and silver  
 were treated equally as money. Gold  
 had a right to enter the mints in all the  
 countries of the world until 1816, when

England closed her mints to silver, and  
 1873-74, when the United States, Ger-  
 many, France and the Latin Union  
 followed.

"Sixth—That prices of all property  
 are now measured in gold alone, and  
 are substantially at the present time  
 one-half what they would be under the  
 bimetallic system. Mr. Horr frequently  
 in debate substantially makes this ad-  
 mission.

"Seventh—That there were \$143,000,  
 000 in silver coined at our mints prior  
 to 1873, all of which coined prior to  
 1853 was primary money; and since  
 1853 the silver dollars were primary  
 money, and by virtue of the right of  
 silver to be coined into primary money  
 through the medium of silver dollars,  
 the whole volume of the silver supply  
 was behind our monetary system, was  
 exerting its influence as a measure of  
 value and stood ready to be coined, and  
 to share equally with gold the demand  
 for money. That all the silver coined  
 money, representing gold, is not exert-  
 ing an influence as a measure of value,  
 and is not performing the functions of  
 primary money.

"Eighth—I believe that those who  
 read and carefully digest the debate will  
 conclude that I have made good all the  
 propositions set forth in my opening  
 statement. Mr. Horr only found one  
 error in 'Coin's Financial School.'"

## TWO DETECTIVES SUSPENDED.

They Allowed the Barker of the Jersey  
 Counterfeiters to Escape.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Two detectives  
 have developed from the arrest of the  
 gang of Jersey City counterfeiters who  
 were run to ground by Chief Haven of  
 the secret service. One is the escapee  
 from the officers of Deputy O. E. Smith,  
 who is supposed to be the financial  
 backer of the gang, and whose ar-  
 rest cost a great deal of trouble. Dr.  
 Bradford was found in his room Sat-  
 urday night, but Chief Haven did not  
 formally arrest him then, fearing that  
 his confederates might take alarm and  
 escape.

Detectives Calligan and Burns were  
 on guard, one in each adjoining room,  
 but when the chief returned Sunday  
 morning he found that the dentist had  
 escaped from his room. The fact of the  
 escape has just been made public and  
 it may cost Detectives Calligan and  
 Burns their places. Both have been  
 suspended from duty by the treasury  
 department and an investigation has  
 been ordered.

## ROASTED SECRETARY SMITH.

A Georgia Populist Stops Him on the  
 Road and Calls Him a Traitor.

ATHENS, Ga., Aug. 7.—While Sec-  
 retary Smith was en route to Jefferson,  
 from Athens, he was met on the road by  
 Lee Lavender, a Populist, who piled  
 him with many questions and used very  
 offensive language, telling him he was  
 a turn-coat, traitor, etc.</



## A PICTURE OF HADES.

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER DESCRIBES THE WORST PLACE ON EARTH.

There is No Water or Shade There, but It Reveals in Gila Monsters, Scorpions, Tarantulas, Rats and Such—A Good Place For Lost Souls.

[Special Correspondence.]  
BARSTOW, CAL., July 24.—As the train shoots across the Mohave desert, that most desolate and sterile waste, with its awful monotony, its drear expanse of sand and alkali, unbroken save for the stretch of rails glittering in the burning sun, you wonder if anywhere on earth there can be a more desolate and terrible region.

Saying this to a grizzled old native, an Arizonian of 40 years' experience, who had come on the train at the Needles and who had told me many interesting stories of hardship and hairbreadth escapes, he replied: "Yes, mom" (everybody says "yes, mom") and "no, mom," in this country, "there is. Wait till we get to Daggett, and I'll put out a section of country that leads right into the jaws of death at the mouth of hell."

Hades Pointed Out.  
And when later we stepped on to the platform of the railroad station at this desert camp, my friend pointed away to the varicolored Calico mountains and said earnestly: "That, mom. Beyond them peaks lies hell!"

Gratified as I was to have the place located, I was a bit startled as I asked, "What do you mean?"

"Death valley," replied my guide, "the awfullest spot on earth. That isn't no human crater can stand the horrors of that country. It's alive with snakes an venom, the worst ye ever see—sudden death, sure thing reptiles. Hor! I tell ye that hasn't but one place hotter. An it's haunted by the brave fellows who have gone plumb clean wild train ter face it, an who have died an baked an scorched there."

I had of course read and heard of this terrible waterless desert, but until the hardy old veteran's solemn manner and vigorous English had set it before me it had made no impression. Now, however, I became interested and asked many questions.

No Shade, No Breeze, No Water.

Death valley lies in the southeast corner of California, close to the Nevada line. It is 8 miles broad by 35 long and comprises 300 square miles of such desolation as would make a Siberian steppe or Libyan desert seem a paradise. On the west tower the Telescope mountains, and the east is shut away by the Funeral mountains, an appropriately named rampart for the valley of the shadow of death. Parched, scorching,



HOLDING HIS TATTERED CLOTHING HIGH ABOVE HIS HEAD.

suffocating, lies the arid, awful plain, unmarked by any vegetation save the scraggy, fierce cactus. From the salt and lava beds here and there oozes a horrible liquid which has maddened and poisoned many a hardy adventurer, causing his bones to bleach on the burning sand and become merely a playhouse for rattlesnakes, scorpions and the deadly Gila monster. Shut in by these awful mountains, with an interminable stretch of burning sand underfoot, no shade, no cooling breezes, no water, with only hideous reptiles for companions, what wonder men have gone mad, babbling as they died of the sparkling pools of water they saw in their path!

The scene is said to be a weird and awful study in black and white—the black of the frowning mountains, the white of the burning sand, which in various places is heaped in high mounds by the furious blasts which sweep down from the heights. Then there is the fiendish "self rising" earth, as they call it out here, which curves and puffs up as far as one may see, as if invisible yeast were fermenting and working beneath it. Whoever steps upon this treacherous quicksand is lost. It is but a crust over a horrible slimy swamp of salt mud. Nothing more awful than this "shuddering sand" can be imagined. Another section is called the salt marsh, consisting of millions of sharp, pointed pinnacles of salt, harder than stone, like crack, gleaming steel instruments.

Tempted and Woe Lost.

What would ever tempt one to enter this accursed place? The rich fields of borax have been the bait which have lured men to their doom in this barren valley. Scientists say it was once a lake impregnated with solutions of sodium, from which come the deposits of salt and borax. It is undoubtedly of volcanic origin.

Its doleful name was given it back in the days of the argonauts. In those early days of the excitement following the discovery of gold in California thousands of gold seekers made their way overland by every available route. One of these led through Salt Lake City and across a thousand miles of alkali plains and desert that lay between the Mormon

settlements and the Sierra Nevada mountains. One party, numbering about 70, including women and children, was induced to deflect southward from the regular trail across Nevada in the belief that more abundant water would thus be found and the perils of the long journey much abated. But it proved a trail to death. The oxen died of thirst and starvation, and one after another of the party perished on the sands of the cruel, implacable desert. At last they reached the summit of the Funeral range. Looking down into the valley below them, they saw a great body of water, as they believed, but on descending they found they were the victims of a mirage, and that what they had fancied was water was only the reflection of the sun on alkali marshes. All the party but two men, Bennett and Stockton, perished, madly seeking water. The story is more terrible from the fact that subsequent prospectors discovered fresh water springs not very far from where the unfortunate died.

In 1891 the region was scientifically explored by naturalists employed by the United States department of agriculture. They reported that some of the noblest mountain peaks in the world are there visible, but the traveler might as well leap into the crater of a volcano as to venture within the awful vale. The record of deaths shows that the victims are always seized with delusions about water. My Arizonian friend told me that a rescuing party found one poor man walking about stripped and holding his tattered clothing high above his head. As they approached him he called to them to look out, the water was very deep, and when they came up to him he clutched at them as a drowning man would.

In 1880 a party of Frenchmen attempted to cross the valley. All sturdy fellows, they scouted the idea of peril. They took, as they fancied, plenty of water, but before they were half way across it gave out. Crazed with thirst, they cut the throats of their burros and drank their blood. Four escaped, but several died. The leader of the expedition never recovered from his frightful experience, but was so affected by the memory of his torture that he blew out his brains.

There are no birds in this neighborhood save the weird, mysterious raven whose ominous voice fitly crows the fatal entrance of those who brave the terrors of the valley. Howling coyotes add their harsh cries to the sum of horrors about the place. Curious reptiles, uncanny and hobgoblin in appearance, are found here. The most deadly creature next to the Gila monster is what the natives call a "side winder" snake, which is peculiar to this desolate desert. It is a rattler about 20 inches long, which moves from side to side with a startling spring instead of gliding along. Moreover, it has horns, and I don't know but nooks too. It is assuredly of the evil one. Scorpions, tarantulas, rats, horned toads and gnats lend their aids to render Death valley the most appalling place on earth. There are mice, too—mice which live upon centipedes, and there are rats with huge ears, a sight to scare the dogs.

Remarkable Effects.

There is no humidity in the place. The frizzling heat, which remains in the neighborhood of 150 in the shade all the time, produces remarkable effects. Wood falls apart; chairs and wagons and barrels drop to pieces within a few minutes. No one can support life an hour without water. A terrible story is told of the exploring party of 1871. The commander, Lieutenant Wheeler, called his guide on foot. On the guide's remonstrating two soldiers were ordered to start him with fixed bayonets. Before an hour had passed one soldier crawled into the camp more dead than alive. The other was found by a rescuing party, but the wretched guide had wandered away beyond help, and one more victim was added to the roll which the ghastly, ghoully spot calls for every year.

In the adjoining country about Death valley are found many traces of former occupation by a civilized people. In one range of mountains is a lofty perpendicular cliff of limestone over 250 feet in height and having a smooth surface. About 100 feet from the base of this cliff are cut a cross and the letters X L D. They are at least 60 feet in height and can be readily seen from a great distance. The Indians have no traditions concerning them, and the accepted belief is that they were carved by the Jesuit priests who in 1633 established missions to the south in Arizona. To cut these letters on the face of this great cliff man must have erected a scaffold 100 feet high or have been let down 150 feet from the top of the cliff.

Ghosts There Too.

But Death valley—that place in which Dante might have laid the scene of his "Inferno" and among whose poisonous vapors, slimy pools, hideous reptiles and heaps of dead men's bones the pencil of Dore would have revealed—has yet other horrors. The terrors of the daytime are as nothing, it is said, to the unknown and awful influences abroad at night. My Arizonian lowered his voice as he spoke of the ghostly shapes and apparitions that walk there, the fearful moans and sighs that float upon the hot sirocco breath of midnight. "Haunted" is the frightful valley by the most dreadful specters, from whose open mouths protruding tongues roll in search of one drop of cooling water and whose parched heads split apart with the terrific heat. There is one awful phantom that rides its horse with a cauteen in its bony hand, putting it to its fleshless lips again and again to find it empty and to drop it with a heartrending moan. This apparition has been seen time and again by those who have ventured near the valley at the hour when graveyards yawn. Indeed, take it all in all, one might search the whole world round and not find another such spot which from its situation, its surroundings, its horrors and its shadows would so aptly correspond to one's conception of a place for lost souls. EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

WHERE OLD BURNSIDE AND HIS CANNON STUCK IN THE MUD.

it. Well, a year passed, and the case looked different. Still most of the old fellows around here said one more big victory would end it. The very day I was 18 they took down my name, and pretty soon sent me word to come. I paid no attention to it, and they came and got me. I got away and came home again. Next time they got me they put me through a course of sprouts and gave me fair warning that the next time it would be death. Just the same I took my first chance, but that time I only stopped at home long enough to tell mother she needn't look for me till she saw me. Then I struck out straight west.

"I was so ignorant that I did not know the best route, so I went right over the mountains and across the hills to the Ohio. I lived three days once on slippery elm bark and buds and the like and got so weak that I fell over a rock in the mountains and into a snowdrift up to my waist. I came mighty near giving up the ghost right then and there. I thought I was getting a long way north when there was snow in the hills that late in the season, but I found out afterward that it is always that way in West Virginia. Hunger finally drove me to a house, and then I found that I was away inside the Union line, but I kept right on to Columbus, O. I soon got excited and volunteered and was back south again with the boys in blue.

"I was mustered out in Ohio, and my first notion was to stay, but I got homesick and ventured back in 1867, and, lo behold! everybody was awful glad to see me. They weren't so savigns as in 1861; had got shot of considerable of their hot blood. Plenty of 'em owned up that I was right from the start. I have never had a particle of trouble since except a little flare up now and then on politics, but not a bit of real trouble. Old Yanks and old Johnnies, north and south folks, live right along here, and no trouble, but once in awhile we jaw each other and threaten to fight over a nigger's vote or something of that kind. I start in with a whoop and work for the Republican ticket till the finish. They'll be no times fit for a white man till they oust old Cleveland and all his crowd. I am for Union and liberty, protection to American labor, free vote and fair count, and General Ben Harrison for president again and the same good old times we had when he was in before, and I want the whole Yonited States to know it."

Virginia's Variations.

The United States is hereby respectfully informed as to Mr. Hardin's wishes. He went into railroad after the war and had a responsible position

## A CHARACTER STUDY.

"WHAT'S BRED IN THE BONE WILL NEVER COME OUT," ETC.

Mr. J. H. Beadle Discusses the Four Distinct Topographical Sections of Virginia. Mr. Hardin, His Views and His Wishes. Idiosyncrasies of Speech.

[Special Correspondence.]

FALMOUTH, VA., July 29.—"Did you ever hear tell of or read about a great big government that laid down and died just because a few thousand people wanted it to? Did you ever know of any big thing that died without fighting for its life? That's what I said to 'em, said I. Do you believe that the meanest and meanest little government on earth would give up and die without making the biggest kick it could? No, sir, said I, to my father and all the neighbors, says I, don't tell me that a great big country like the Yonited States is going to split across the middle and bust up the back without a fight. Why, a snapping bug wouldn't do it! No, sir, if this big government and this great big country ever splits in two, it will only be after a fight, and, mind you, the fight will be as big as the government, and that will be the biggest fight you ever read of. Well, they laughed at me, but we've had the fight, and we haven't had the split, and here I am a Federal veteran and pensioner right on my native soil."

Story of a Native.

The speaker was my host, Mr. Hardin, the only native of this battle-scarred region I have yet found who served in the Union army. He had a painful and peculiar experience and must have been an unusually shrewd boy to reason on the matter as he says he did in 1860-1. He "never thought much of slavery no ways," he says, and when they first began to talk about dividing the Union peacefully the idea somehow got into his boyish mind that there was a weak spot in their reasoning somewhere. He looked into history a little and "couldn't find a case where anything that had life in it would die without a kick." He held up for the Union, and the men laughed at him, but the rest may be told in his own words:

"Away she went in spite of all that could be said, and my father and all the loose footed neighbors rushed off to the war, and the boys of my age pretty near cried because it would be all over in three months and they wouldn't be in



WHERE OLD BURNSIDE AND HIS CANNON STUCK IN THE MUD.

the middle highland region of the middle south furnished that overflow which gave rise to the typical "Hoosier" of southern Indiana, the "swamp sucker" of southern Illinois, the "pike" of Missouri and, finally, the rabble of the plains which struggled across to the Pacific even before the annexation of that territory. I have met them everywhere, from the old fields of Carolina to the Willamette and the Sacramento, and everywhere recognized the long, lank, loose jointed man, the yellow dogs, the lean cattle and the peculiar intonation which no standard vowel signs can represent. Grammatically the language is a mixture of African negro idioms, "Pennsylvania Dutch" literally translated into English and a degenerate form of the dialect of the west of England, and its main characteristic is that it differs from English and Latin and follows the analogy of Greek and French in doubling the negatives. In fact, it seems to be a point with the earnest speaker to put in as many negatives as possible.

The Select F. F. V.'s.

Probably no select class in the world has so completely maintained its blood by refusal of marriage with the other classes as the so called "F. F. V.'s" of Virginia, and so it resulted that the two great streams have flowed side by side for a century and a half without intermingling. Thus it came about that Virginia supplied us in the west with our best and our worst. Everywhere natives of Virginia were prominent as our orators, statesmen, lawyers and preachers, and it is claimed that a section of the old state containing no more than 10,000 square miles has produced more governors, congressmen, generals and great orators than any other equal area since the golden age of Athens. This division illustrates also the most curious phenomenon of the war. As in the border states of the north, active and dangerous sympathy with the rebellion could only be found, aside from the city rabble, in the regions where these "mean whites" were most numerous, so in the central south Union sentiment was strongest in the region which Polard characterized as "the land of rocks, fist fights and ignorance." It isn't very flattering to the pride of either side, but we may as well admit the hard, cold truth—the bone and sinew and brain of the south went into the rebellion, and, looking back 80 years later, it's a thousand wonders that they did not make it a success.

J. H. BEADLE.

Flowers, Feathers and Ribbons—Where Children Are of Some Consequence. White Cashmere Cloaks—Percale, Print and Zephyr Gingham.

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## SUMMER HEADGEAR.

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There is one house in New York which is devoted entirely to children's garments, and here I noticed among other things that the pretty white cashmere cloaks for "long babies" are embroidered richly not only in white silks, but also in delicate colors. Pale tints of green form vines and foliage, and there are delicate pink flowers on those for girls and blue for boys. Batiste, cambric, jaconet and linen lawns are employed for the little dresses, and tucks in fine clusters, hand run, together with the old fashioned stout embroidery, are used for trimming. For several seasons lace has taken the place of the embroidery. I should say the cloaks are made in two pieces—one a snug coat with flaring long skirt and a cape reaching two-thirds the whole length. For summer "long babies"—that is, babies in long dresses—have elbow sleeves, and the necks of the dresses are cut out slightly. For fall long sleeves and entirely high necked dresses are necessary for the proper protection of the child.

For the wee tottler the percale, print and soft zephyr gingham are the best for every day. These, edged with embroidery, are quite fine enough for all occasions. Still pure white is more dressy. For small boys pique and cotton bedford cord are good, because

strong. These may be in solid colors or printed, and the skirts are better killed. There are dozens of different cotton goods suitable for everyday summer frocks for little girls, but of them all the gingham is the most serviceable. A pretty way to make them is to shirr the skirt to a yoke, in Hubbard fashion, with a pierrot ruff around the neck. Bishop sleeves are by all means best for children. Nearly all small children's frocks button all the way down on the back for the sake of the overworked landress.

OLIVE HARPER.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Roses in deep, dark and decided colors are now worn set on







Mayor Schott has done himself proud by appointing such a competent all round man as Otto Uhlenhorff to the vacant office of street commissioner.

The Pittsburgh Times says: "The trumpeter of a tall-ho party has been arrested in Massillon on a charge of disturbing the peace. That is singular in a state where everybody blows his own horn."

Senator Brice is trying to upset the arguments and statements of the Toledo Blade. The senator finds that there are some things money cannot settle, and The Blade is one of them. Mr. Brice labors under the disadvantage of being in New York, where the conflict of brains goes on.

The devotion to duty of the policeman who caused the arrest of the trumpeter of a tall-ho party for disturbing the peace is deserving to be sculptured in marble and graven upon brass. Coaching parties, picnic parties and other gay rosters will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly. Laughing and whistling within the city limits are strictly forbidden, rubber-tired vehicles only will be permitted, and horns may not be blown unless the blower is a member of the Salvation Army or driver of a fish wagon. Spirits, animal or otherwise, must be kept on ice, in bottles, and are not to be tolerated except when passed over a licensed bar. Young persons not intoxicated who violate the foregoing will be promptly repressed. If intoxicated they may go free, being irresponsible.

The Chicago Record says that it is reported that the farmers of the Dakotas and Minnesota have entered into a combination to hold their wheat and thus to raise its price. Of the 340,000 wheat producers in those states, 90,000, or about one-quarter of the whole, are said to be in this combination. A compact less likely to be successful was never formed. No such scheme to raise the price ever succeeded unless the holders were limited to a very small number of persons, and even if every farmer in the territory named were in the combination it would fail for want of unity of action. If all the farmers delivered their wheat to a small committee to be held for the purpose of controlling the market, there would be in the movement an element of success that so loose an organization with so many holders does not contain. If, however, all the wheat grown in those states were withheld from the market it would not seriously, if at all, affect the market price.

The secession of the Massillon miners from the national organization, on the heels of a victory over the operators of Pennsylvania, argues disaffection that is deep rooted and of long standing. The reason for the change is easily understood. It is simply that the national organization has never done any local good, and that it is needless to contribute to the salaries of a national machine that has outlived its usefulness. There seems to be no reason why an independent association, inexpensively maintained, cannot be quite as serviceable as one of broader range, necessarily cumbersome to handle, and slow to respond to local issues. It is a question, anyway, whether the theory of organization has not been driven to death. Everybody in business and out has been taught these last twenty years that things were only to be accomplished by organization. Within limits this is true, but after all the human unit is the source of all power and should be cultivated. In this particular case there is reason to believe that the animating cause of the movement is to get in an entering wedge designed to disintegrate the national machine, since every effort to dislodge its managers has failed. It is asserted by resident miners that the national association, aside from a few useful members, is made up of barnacles, generally and, specifically worthless. Whether this arraignment is too severe will doubtless be made to appear in a short time.

The Ohio man increases his foothold in New York. The Sun breaks the news, saying, "Gen. Anson G. McCook, the new city chamberlain and the first Republican to hold that most remunerative of the public offices of New York, is an Ohio man of course. It is not to be supposed that a Republican hailing from any one of the forty-three other states, and certainly no Republican from the empire state of New York, would, under the reform administration of an Ohio colonel, be placed in a post of such value and importance." Col. Strong came from Randall Co., O.; Gen. McCook comes from Jackson county. Col. Strong has been defeated for congress. Gen. McCook has been elected to congress. The office of chamberlain of New York, though distinctively a business office of no political patronage and of very little influence, has for many years been indisputably connected with party chieftains in New York. It was held by Peter B. Sweeney at the period when his leadership of the Tammany Hall or-

ganization was undisputed, and a few years ago, in 1889, when Richard Croker formally succeeded to the leadership of Tammany Hall he was appointed chamberlain.

# AN AMBITIOUS PROJECT.

A few years ago Governor McKimley appointed a commission to study the subject of road improvement in Ohio. The commission took its own time, and finally filed its report, which ignored the subject of road improvement, taking the ground that the age of electricity was at hand, and recommended a network of tramways, which should usurp the functions of the plodding farm horse. The report was regarded as the work of dreamers at the time, but within a few days a project has been launched, framed upon the lines suggested in that report. The Wadsworth Electric Railway Company has been chartered to build a road from Wooster to Cleveland. It is privileged to carry passengers, baggage, express goods, United States mails and freight; to build single or double track, with all necessary spurs and switches, etc. The significance of the spurs is in this: It is designed to be a road for the public, and at proper distances spurs will be thrown out where cars can be left for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and others to load their products, which can be run to meet any market at any point along the line, thus enabling persons within five miles of the road on either side to avail themselves of any market.

In a circular the company says: "We expect to haul farm products, hay and straw in bales, grain, dairy products, coal, dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, etc., so it will be of value to all classes of society and for all commercial interests. It is proposed to run express cars at twenty miles per hour, accommodation cars that will pick you up and let you off anywhere, and freight cars. The value of this road to the section through which it will pass, cannot be too highly estimated in the facilities it will afford to travel and trade, and the enhanced value of realty in the various communities of life. The initial capitalization of the company is \$10,000 but it will take \$200,000 to fully build and equip the road. Shares of stock are \$25 each, to put them within reach of people of moderate means."

# CONCERNING BIG FEES.

Wm. A. Lynch, of Canton, one of the ablest lawyers in Ohio, expects \$24,000 in return for his services as receiver during two years, of the Pittsburgh, Akron & Western Railroad. A few years ago Howard Douglas, of Cincinnati, was paid \$21,000 for a similar service performed for John C. Doeber. And now the Valley railway is to be sold. Judge Hicks has appointed the clerks of his court, Messrs. Carleton and Belford, master commissioners to sell the property, which is already sold practically, and they will be paid one percent per mile for their pains. According to a press telegram, at one per cent, these two gentlemen will receive between \$25,000 and \$30,000 between them for a very little perfunctory labor, involving no special aptitude. The course under which these enormous sums are piled up on top of other liabilities is perfectly regular, and all lawyers will agree that the terms are fair and the money well earned. But all lawyers are looking for just such opportunities to make money. Eventually, somebody must pay these bills, and that "somebody" is always the people—the real investors. "The people" have ideas considerably below the fancy prices that are paid out for work of this character, and to them the whole system legalized by statute or by custom, has the look of something designed to sap the life out of the institutions that are unfortunate, without adequate return. Whether the man exists, who, in a year or two and without abandoning his regular business, is competent to earn a sum sufficient to provide against all necessities for the rest of his natural life time, is a problem in economy that is worth considering. Where a man's services are sought in open market and preferred to those of any other man, there seems to be any cause for requiring a fee that, to the layman, seems enormous. Fashionable physicians are known to scale their fees according to the means of their patients, and no complaint is made. The whole question of the cash value of personal labor is uncommonly interesting. The buying and selling of wheat, coal, or calico can be easily understood, but to the buying and selling of human intelligence it is hard to apply the laws of trade. On the general proposition, however, that the discharge of routine duties in connection with bankrupt properties should be paid for at a lower rate than seems to be the rule, it is not so hard to form an opinion.

# NASBY ON COXEYISM.

Confederit X Roads,  
(Which is in the State of Kentucky)  
July 1, 1878.  
The financial condition of the Corners is and has been terrible since the tyrant Linkin emancipated our niggers, and the tother tyrant Grant refocused us the control of the federal patronage. The people saw that gradually the entire wealth of the Corners was concentrated in the hands of the blood mongers, Bascom and Pollock. Bascom was gradually absorbing all the capital of the Democracy, he held in the goods they gave, and our march to boggy wuz only and inevitable. We coodnot work, becuz the native white Kentuckians wuz to work and likker he must be. We kin go on with a very little bread, but likker is a prime necessity,

and there is no escape from it. And so, ez we wuz perdoosin nothin, and must live, Bascom hed got mortgages on to all our property, and he wuz gradually absorbing everything uv value. How to prevent this hez bin the problem which we hev discussed between drinks, for years. And lately, ez Bascom hed abandoned the credit sistem, and insists upon cash fist before takin a drink to prevent mistakes and misunderstandin, we hev hed plenty uv time to discuss these piats.

The Communists uv Nyo York solved the problem for us. The idee uv dividin up the property ekally, and abolishin arone sweep both the creditor and the debtor class, uv hevvin everybody share ekally not only all the property, but the gains uv biznis, struck us ez precisely wat we wantid, and we determined to carry it into effect.

Deekin Program objectid at first, for he sed he didn't quite see why he shoold give up his farm; but I showid him ez Bascom hed a mortgage onto it for more than it wuz, that it woud, under the present nefarious and oppressive sistem, inevitably pas into his hands in a few short months, it woudnt make any difference anyhow. He consented, ez did Isaker Gavitt, whose mortgage falls due in a month, and so did Capt. M. Polter, wuch hez recently borrowed a large sum uv a Nyo England insurance company.

Bascom objectid and Pollock objectid, and we leet it necessary to yose force. We organized, and after resolvin that capital wuz robbery and whoever possesid more wealth than any one else wuz a thief, we moved onto Bascom and Pollock. Me and Isaker Gavitt and Deekin Program wuz appointed a committee to divide the property up ekaitly.

It wuz a very simple process. There wuz exactly four hundred present which wuz considered entitled to dividends, and all we hed to do wuz to inventory their goods and divide em up. And we did it.

Bascom hed on hand exagserkly two barrels of likker, beside wat wuz in the bottles on the bar, wuch the committee consumed to support 'em doorn the division. This wuz eighty-four gallons uv likker, to be divided into four hundred. In two bars there's a trifle over a pint and a half to each Communist. We divided it up, each man gitvin his pint and a half, wuch wuz promptly drunk on the spot. For an hour after the last drop disappeared the citizens wuz enthusiastic over the idee and Communism wuz vord a great success.

At Pollock's we hed more trouble. He hed about four hundred yards uv calico on hand, wuch we divided up, givin each man a yard. There wuz only two hundred pares uv shoes, so each one only got one shoe apiece. The sugar and molasses hed to be divided up like the calico, and give em about a pint apiece. The agricultural implements we divided up by raffo, ez they wuznt plows enough to go around, and we coodnt divide a plow and a Corners commenced in about an hour, and the Corners postponed dividin up the real estate till monin.

The citizens met at Bascom's early in the mornin to finish. The Deekin called upon Bascom to set em up, ez he hed sold a plow wuch he hed won at the division of Pollock's property, to a nigger farmer for four dollars, and he triumphantly showed the money so that Bascom shoold hev no hesitations in settin uv it out.

"How kin set out likker," answered G. W., "when I ain't got none? You divided it up yesterday afternoon."

"But yoo wuz agoin to hev a fresh lot in from Louisville, last night," returned the Deekin.

"I wuz," replied Bascom, "But I countermandid the order. I shan't keep no more likker in the Corners, till you git some settled noshuns uv finance. I don't like this dividin biznis. Yoo hed better turn around and find some one who didn't drink his pint and a half, and make him divide with them ez hed consumed their share. I don't see how you kin stop this noshun, after it's once started."

So uv wuz hopeliss. Every mother's son em hed drank his share on the spot, and there wuznt a drop to be hed for love or money. And that wuz four hundred men, and not a drop to be hed. And that wuz Bascom, the only man wuch cood furnish it to us, smilin at our agoin ez calm ez a summer mornin. And when he pulled a pint flask from his pocket, and took his drink with the remark that he hed bin prudent enuff to save that, to sting us to madniss.

Finally Bascom sed that the likker ther hed hed ordered wuz recly in the Corners, but that he hed concealed it till he cood know suthin uv wot wuz to happen to him. And we compromised. We agreed to return to the old ways—to compensate him for the likker we hed consumed the night afore, and to postpone the regenerashun uv the world at least six months, and to give him a month's notis afore we comenst agin. On these condishuns he rolled in a bar, and the Corners wuz irrigated.

# IT TOOK COURAGE.

## The Heart of Massillon Has a Close Call.

### A FIRE AT S. A. CONRAD & CO.'S.

The Flames Burning Briskly Around the Oil Barrels and Gasoline Tank When Discovered—Harry B. Conrad's Presence of Mind Averts the Danger.

A disastrous fire in the business center of the city was narrowly averted Monday. In the cellar under S. A. Conrad & Co.'s hardware store in East Main street, barrels of various kinds of oil and a tank of gasoline are piled. In some manner the gas arising from this supply became ignited and had developed into quite a blaze and was spreading rapidly when discovered.

The flames were almost subdued by the use of several small chemical extinguishers in the hands of Harry Conrad. When the firemen arrived a small blaze was yet burning near the gasoline tank, and after some difficulty it was smothered out. Had it not been for the chemical apparatus on hand and the presence of mind of Mr. Conrad, the fire would have gained headway rapidly and an explosion would undoubtedly have resulted, doing great damage. Inquisitive people massed about the front of the block when the firemen and hose reeled rattled up, but the crowd dispersed in short order when informed that the fire was burning near explosives.

### A REVIEW OF THE RACES.

What a Local Observer Saw at the Cleveland Track.

Visitors at the Cleveland races this year enjoyed, on Thursday, the best races ever seen on a track, when the king of pacers, Robert J., was beaten by Joe Patchen, and William Penn and Lesa Wilkes were beaten by Kiamath. The finishes in these races were strong, fast, and in the face of a very strong wind, and the horses did not have to be whipped out at a three minute gait at the finish, as is very often the case. Robert J.'s last quarter of the first mile in 30.2 seconds, when he was two lengths back at the last quarter, and going away at a wire against the wind, certainly had a good deal to do with his defeat, as this was as fast as a horse ever went a quarter under the same circumstances, and it is no wonder that he had "no brush" left in the following heats. As Joe Patchen had just been beaten by John R. Gentry, it was a very serious loss to Mr. Hamilton to have Robert J. beaten by him at this time. As the fastest and greatest race horse in the world, Robert J. could get \$2,000 or \$3,000 a week for simply showing a fast mile, but now he will have to take his chances in bristling races in the free for all class, for less money. Every effort was made by Geers to win the race, and he whipped him from his head to his heels, (something he never had to do before,) in the last two heats, but Patchen, under a hard drive, managed to keep his nose an inch or two in front.

The great race horse, Kiamath, looks very much like old J. B. Richardson, who went down the grand circuit for four or five years. He wears a small hood, with bands that only allow him to look straight ahead, and wears a peculiar check rein, which sticks out three or four inches beyond his nose, giving him a very peculiar appearance. His owner has just patented this overcheck, and holds the horse's head up by a strap under his jaw, and from its general use upon the fastest horses, it looks like a great advantage as the horse himself. When the great horse and the magnificent Benazeta, by Onward, come together, there will be a royal contest. She has a gut like Mart a Wilkes, finishes her miles like an express train, and acts very much as though 205 would not be too fast for her. She is very game when started, but is one of the best scorers ever seen on a track, and always trots slowly when turning around, and seems to know, when scoring, whether the judge will say "go" or call them back. Benazeta is four years old and looks exactly like the first "Onward" Mr. Coxey brought to Massillon, and all who remember Kentucky Chief, who was a sorrel with white face, and of fine proportions, will have an excellent idea of the appearance of one of the coming trotters.

The baby pacers, Directly by Direct, in the free for all pace, and Direction, by Director, in the 2:10 pace, attracted a good deal of attention. They are both as black as coal, three years old, and one familiar with the family can tell their breeding without asking a question. These little fellows were both close up in their races, in 2:05.1, (the latter winning his race) with the fastest pacer in the world, and it seems a pity that some one does not buy them for a team, as with careful driving, they could surely beat 2:10 together.

The free-for-all trot and the champion Azote, must not be overlooked, as his heat in 2:03.1, (with unfavorable weather condition,) was one of the best on record, and was well worth a trip to Cleveland to see. He is a large bay, the largest of the very fast horses, and is fine and racy looking, and should have his own way in the open class for some time. He goes so easy that a man who is used to seeing country races would not think that he was going better than a 2:40 gait. This horse was sent back to California by Hickok two years ago, as he thought he had gone to the limit of his speed, and Mr. Salisbury bought him for \$1,400.

The great winners of former years are not having it all their own way this year, as the stables of Hamilton, Doble, Dickerson, Solan, Salisbury, Hickok, Turner and Andrews do not win any more than their share of the races. One of the best "strungs" or bobs on the track this year seems to be F. W. Smith's, of Haverhill, Mass., and they are driven by McCarthy, who gets a part of the money in almost every race in which he starts. Budd Doble, who used to have a horse in nearly every race in the

grand circuit, did not start a horse this year at Cleveland, but was on the grounds, and looked as he did twenty years ago. Monroe Salisbury, owner of Azote, Alix, Directly, etc., was seen about the grounds in a light suit and light Derby hat, and looked very much like the late James Miller, of Massillon. He is probably one of the greatest horse men in the country, and though changing drivers often, his horses win their races just the same. Mr. Hamilton, owner of Robert J., had Pointer, Fantasy, Nightengale, etc., is one of the oldest men who follows the races, and is a fine looking gentleman of over 60 summers. His horses are driven by Ed Geers, who is called the "silent man," and is known as one of the best reinmen in the world.

# PERILS OF COACHING.

## Policeman Hollender Becomes a Moral Censor.

Young People Who Venture Into Wayne County Run Foul of the Laws and Ordinances of Massillon as Interpreted by a Policeman.

The main form of Policeman Peter Hollender was on guard during the small hours of Sunday morning, and while the good people of Massillon slept Peter Hollender stood, wrapped in the mantle of his own thoughts, an impenetrable wall, a bulwark and a defence against the encroachments of those who threaten the sacred fires of liberty.

It was this way: A jolly party of young people, members of the Coaching Club, set out with six horses and a tall-ho early Saturday afternoon, and with Mr. Eaton for their destination stopped not for brake and stayed not for stone. The rain fell and so did an untoward tree. The latter dropped across the pathway of the invading army, but the strong right arm of Mr. Herbert A. Croxton and Mr. William A. Uman, with a few finishing touches by that master of the ribbons, Robert Ford, made the chips fly, and the obstruction was removed amid cheers.

In due season the coach and six rattled up to the Lucas Hotel, and a blast upon the trumpet told the wondering citizens of Mr. Eaton that company had come to town. Then, while the rains poured down, and the lightning flashed, the revelers banished dull care in the genial presence of such a dinner as one only obtains in Mr. Eaton's Lucas Hotel. To give piquancy to an evening of pleasure, the Orpheus Society of Mr. Eaton was engaged, a hall was secured, and a committee set out on the highways and byways to invite the people to join in the dance. And they all accepted.

Mr. J. Prescott Burton, the organizer of the party, was master of ceremonies, and the programme was full of variety. Mr. William Alban Uman made a brief address, and the Approximate Harmony Quartette, consisting of John E. McLean, James K. Peacock, Henry A. Croxton and J. Prescott Burton, sang. Mr. Croxton played a guitar solo and everybody danced. In the meantime the skates had cleared, and the clarion "boots and saddles" told the visitors that it was time to be going home.

The Coaching Club came over the Wayne county mountains at a brisk canter, and the mellow notes of the horn carried for miles in the midnight air, while the inhabitants of the farm houses and villages appeared at their windows, and waved a friendly good night. Everything continued happily until the spurs of Massillon rose above the horizon, and the rest of Policeman Peter Hollender was shattered by the merry whinnying of the horn. Mr. Hollender forced a hollow square and held a council of war, while the approaching host came nearer, and Trumpeter Ryder continued to split the air with soulful sound. As a result of his deliberations Mr. Hollender retired into a dark shadow and temporized until the party had passed and separated for the night.

But the more Mr. Hollender considered the matter the more firmly convinced he became, that the peace and good order of the city had been broken, and that upon him devolved the task of making an example. Mr. Hollender pondered many hours upon the problem, and when he had terminated his cogitations on the armor of faith grasped the sword of righteousness, and arrested the musical wretch, who was permitted to retain his liberty until this morning.

Eminent counsel was retained for the defense. Mr. Robert H. Day appeared before the mayor, and Mr. William Alban Uman would have been there if the mayor had not dismissed the proceedings before he could arrive. Mr. Day argued that if Mr. Ryder was an offender, so were all those who comprised the party, and the mayor held that while horn blowing after midnight was calculated to disturb public order, there were mitigating circumstances, and was made stronger in this opinion when Mr. Uman appeared and contended that coaching was tolerated in New York, Boston, and large cities, and was not really detrimental to the best interests of Massillon; and furthermore, that while policemen occasionally overlooked vocal demonstrations of a non-malicious character, it was rather superfluous to cause an arrest for blowing a horn in the absence of complaint. Mayor Schott thought so too, and so the question was dropped.

### SCHOOL ENUMERATION.

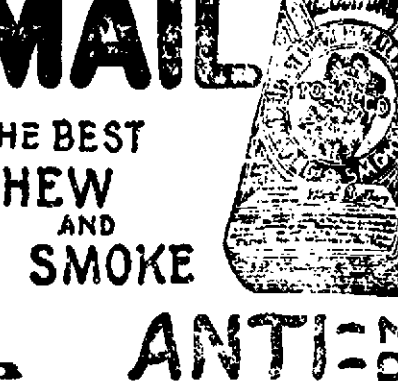
The Work Completed and a Slight Increase Shown.

The enumeration of the youth of school age, between 6 and 21, in the Massillon school district, has been completed. The figures follow:

Ward one, 554; ward two, 1,007; ward three, 1,232; ward four, 629; outside corporation, 224; total, 3,446; increase over last year, 115. Total males, 2,025; females, 1,421.

If you want a pair of fine boots or shoes, hand made, to order, you can get them at 21 West Main street. Shoes made in all styles, sewed or pegged. Repairing promptly and neatly done. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Herman R. Hintz.



**MAIL POUCH**

THE BEST CHEW AND SMOKE

**ANTI-NERVOUS DYSPEPTIC**

### JOHN DEARDORFF, OF INLAND.

An Original Method of Settling a Grievance.

John Deardorff, of Inland, a village in Summit county, came to town Saturday, and passing the established business houses of Massillon was lured into an auction house, where Richard Maltby, assignee, is alleged to be disposing of a bankrupt stock of clothing. Mr. Deardorff was persuaded to invest \$1.25 in a pair of trousers, securing also a guarantee that they were as represented. Then Mr. Deardorff went into see us on, and arraying himself in his bargain ventured forth. All went well for about five minutes, when an ominous ripping sound was heard, and Mr. Deardorff hastened to a friendly asylum, where the damages were examined. He found that the seams were all equally frail and that the color came off on his hands. He held his peace until Monday, and concluded to ask for a return of his money. The firm declined to make restitution, but offered him a new pair of trousers. These Mr. Deardorff refused, and started off to consult the mayor.

Mayor Schott is a good deal of a humorist, so he permitted Mr. Deardorff to stand on the sidewalk and proclaim to the public the nature of his treatment by the unfortunate clothing man. The victim fell in with the proposal at once and left in order to carry out this design. He had soon attracted a crowd, and greatly to the disgust of the clothing house people, began to expiate up the quality of the \$1.25 trousers. The latter endured it as long as they could, and being unable to dislodge their tormenters, finally gave him back his money, and he went his way.

### Capt. Samuel C. Bosler.

Capt. Samuel C. Bosler, of Company C, Thirtieth Regiment, O. V. I., died Sunday afternoon, August 3, at his home in Urbana, O., of a complication of troubles, contracted during his army life. Captain Bosler was the wit of the regiment and the friend of all who knew him. The lute string was always out to any of his comrades; many a one has been cheered on a dreary march or made to forget his troubles in after years by the cheery smile and contagious good humor of Captain Bosler. He was one of the central figures and shared the honors with Col. Dwight Jarvis at the reunion of the Thirtieth Regiment, O. V. I., at Massillon, September 10, 1888, and as the big hearted man who made the mastery address in the afternoon, will be remembered by many. Captain Bosler commanded the color company at the battle of Mission Ridge, and it was his company that planted the first colors on the Confederate works. It was on this sanguinary battle field that Joseph Lloyd and Daniel Ritter, Captain Crawford's orderly, were killed. It was in commemoration of Captain Bosler's conduct on that day that during the banquet held at the Hotel Conrad in the evening of the reunion that he was presented by his comrades with a gold cup and department badge. Capt. R. B. Crawford, his life-long friend and confidant, accompanied by H. F. Oehler, left today to attend the funeral, which will be held Wednesday afternoon.

### Pastures Brown and Bare.

For the week ending August 5, Northern Ohio crop conditions are reported as follows: No rains have fallen during the week except light and generally local showers. The days have been warm, but the nights were cool. The condition of all growing crops has somewhat improved during the week on account of good rains of the week previous. Oats are nearly all harvested, and the yield is reported as good, and in many counties as excellent. Corn has made good progress during the week and is looking well, except that many fields are uneven on account of replanting early in the season; it is generally in tassel and much is silking. Potatoes are looking some better, and are generally of good quality. Clover seed is a light crop. Pastures are still brown and bare, but look a little better. Fall plowing for wheat has begun, but some fields are too dry.

### County Bicycle Race.

The Canton grocers will hold their annual picnic at Meyer's Lake on Wednesday, August 7. An interesting program has been arranged which includes a bicycle race open to all Stark county wheelmen. The entries thus far in this race are John P. Shimp, of Canton, and Walter Snyder and Harry Dobson, of Massillon. A handsome gold watch has been offered for the first prize and merchandise for the second, third and fourth. The bicycle race will be called at 2:45 p. m.

### Base Ball Notes.

The Massillon Press boys defeated the Canton Press boys in a closely contested game, Saturday morning, at Pastime park, by a score of 20 to 19. The feature of the game was a triple play by Wissmar, Mong and Myers, of the Massillon team. Next Saturday the Canton boys will play a return game on the Massillon high school grounds.

### Advertised Letter.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon August 6.

LADIES.  
Carr, Lida. Richards, H. L.  
Petter, Mrs. Ella. Smith, Mrs. W. D. K.  
Mary John.  
Mrs. L. J. L.  
Bailey, James A. Lott, Frank  
Lawrence, J. J. (2). Crowe, Frank  
Smith, Percival. Smith, A. E.  
Ketterer, C. S. Young, Merritt F.  
Hamp Manufacturing Co.  
Hampster, Royal and Walter  
FOREIGN.  
R. Brinkerhoff.  
Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

CLARENCE RUSSELL, P. M.

**NICOTINE**

THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLE

**NEUTRALIZED**

# THEIR POWER GONE.

## President Ratchford on the Mining Situation.

### HE IS VERY WELL SATISFIED.

The Company Store and Why It Was Recognized—An Important Advantage Removed From the Pittsburgh Operators—The Outlook Good.

(By Associated Press to The Independent.)  
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 5.—President Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers of Ohio, left for home Sunday. Before leaving he said: "Inasmuch as the settlement today is the best that could have been arranged in the face of the conditions we had to fight in making this settlement, I regard it as a great victory for the miners. While it has not accomplished as much as I expected in the way of immediate results, it has laid a good foundation for the miners to work on. I do not wish to be regarded as having any particular fault to find with the settlement, but here is a point. The public cannot understand why, when a part of the platform of the United Miners of America says every man in the organization shall aid in abolishing company stores, when there is a chance, the store practice is legalized by establishing a differential. According to this differential the operators who care to run stores can do so by paying a license fee of five cents on every ton of coal. Though this may increase them for a time, I think it will eventually be the means of abolishing them."

"Another good thing about this settlement is the fact that the operators of the Pittsburgh mining district lose the key to the mining situation. The rate has always been fixed in the spring, just at the time when the Pittsburgh operators are about to make their river shipments to the South and their rail shipments to the lakes. As the rate is fixed in the spring and the Pittsburgh operators are the heaviest spring shippers, it was no more than just that they be allowed to ship at their own rates. The operators cut under one another to get the early shipments. That established low rates and brought outside operators who were getting a good price down to their figures. Miners in other districts as well as Pittsburgh had their wages cut. The low rate for spring shipments is gone and with it the power of the Pittsburgh coal operators to cut down the wages of more than one hundred thousand miners."

### COMMISSIONER UHLENHORFF.

Appointed to Succeed the Late Charles W. Black.

At a special meeting of the city council, called by Mayor Tobias Schott on Saturday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, Otto Uhlenhorff was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Street Commissioner Charles W. Black, deceased. Mr. Uhlenhorff's name alone was presented by the mayor and the appointment was unanimously confirmed by the members of the council.

Asking.  
He stole from me a bottle of rose.  
My cheek was it ever the whiter;  
But ah! The sly rogue, he well knows  
Had he asked it I must have said no.

Yes, I remember that occasion. I was young then. I am not old now. I had not a pain or an ache. My blood was pure and my cheeks showed their crimson. I was happy and healthy. But now, woe is me! I do not see a well day. I have these dragging down pains, this constant weakness, and I feel all the time worn and weary. My husband says he hardly dares to ask me to put a red rose in my bodice now, its color mocks my cheeks. O, that I might once again be well! You can. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best remedy known for the ill from which women suffer. It's guaranteed to cure in all cases of female weakness, irregularities, displacements and kindred ailments. It is a great tonic and nerve.

### Throw Away Trusses.

When our new method is guaranteed to permanently cure the worst cases of rupture, without the use of the knife. Send 10c. in stamps for pamphlet and references. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The price of high grade baking powders is too high. Realizing this, J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast is the first to be reduced in price, but the baking powder will always retain its position of "highest in quality."

### Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair—DR.

**PRICES**

**CREAM BAKING POWDER**

**PERFECT MADE**

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Alumina, Arsenic or any other Adulterant.

**40 YEARS THE STANDARD.**



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Violet Pague is visiting relatives in Kenton.

Miss Mattie Marker, of Philadelphia, Pa., is visiting Miss Josie Neall.

The carpenters are at work in the interior of St. Timothy's parish building.

Miss Josephine Barabaly, of Columbus, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold.

The number of children of school age in Canton is 8,806, a gain of 278 over last year.

Mrs. Charles Rhodes and daughter Elsie, of Pittsburgh, are visiting relatives in the city.

Mrs. W. N. Thornburgh, of Chicago, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Kuapp.

Five sisters of the Rev. T. F. Mahon are guests at St. Joseph's rectory, in East street.

The Rev. H. M. Green, of Canton, has received a call from the Episcopal church at Postoria.

A party of Cantonians have secured Kramer's brave for a trip to Congress lake, Wednesday afternoon.

George Willison, Horatio Wales and Chester Humberger will go into camp at Turkeyfoot lake this week.

Mrs. J. P. Burton and Miss Burton leave today for Hotel Amersand, Lower Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks.

Miss Jennie L. Bonbrake, of Decatur, Ill., is visiting her cousin, Mrs. A. G. Berk, in West Tremont street.

Miss Mattie Smith, of Norwalk, is visiting her brother, R. E. Smith, and family, at No. 133 South East street.

George Constable and daughter Louise, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are guests of J. B. Smith and family, in South Erie street.

Carl Browne writes to THE INDEPENDENT from Washington, denouncing his reported desertion of his wife as "lies, lies, all pure lies."

Wm. L. Bowman returned to Chicago last Saturday, after spending a delightful visit of two weeks with friends and relatives in Massillon and Cleveland.

Catcher Harry Smith, of Massillon, who is now with the Warren, Pa., Iron and Oil League, was presented with a diamond stud by his admirers, on Thursday.

William Wagner, deputy sheriff for a number of years, has retired. Homer Stone becomes chief deputy and Ludvig Evans, of North Lawrence, succeeds Mr. Stone.

Miss Arline Lutz met with a very disagreeable accident Friday afternoon. While visiting her grandfather, two miles west of Canal Fulton, she was riding a horse, from which she fell, and broke her right wrist.

Deputy Game Warden Charles Deekhard, has preferred charges before Justice Paul against J. Johnson, of Canton, for unlawfully killing fish in Sippo lake. Mr. Johnson is a trustee of the Canton water works.

Messrs. Harry McLain and Clarence Diehlman have abandoned the crystal waters of Cresson Springs, for the more familiar ones of Cambridgeboro, where they are endeavoring to correct their enfeebled condition by absorbing one gallon each, daily, and joining in the gayeties of the place.

Simon Custer, the carpenter who was injured by the falling of a scaffold at the state hospital grounds some time ago, is in a precarious condition, and it is feared that a permanent recovery can not be effected. Dr. J. L. McGhie is the attending physician, and he says that the spine is badly injured.

A party of Massillon young people were handsomely entertained, Tuesday evening, by Miss Maggie Findley, of Newman, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Findley. During the evening Miss Rose Borden, of Greenfield, Pa., and Miss Phelan, of Massillon, furnished music. Miss Thomas, of Akron, was among the guests.

Matthew Wilson and Miss Cora Sowers were married Sunday at the home of the bride's parents, near schoolhouse No. 16. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Berk, of Massillon. Sixty guests were present, and many beautiful presents were received and a bountiful wedding supper was served.

Norwalk comes to the front this summer with 2,129 youth of school age, or 35 less than last year. The Reflector says that this is a remarkably small loss compared with the predictions of the croakers and calamity howlers. Norwalk has held her own splendidly during these years of depression and good old Democratic times, and next year will, no doubt, show a handsome increase.

A dozen deputy game wardens were busy securing the names of persons who fished in Long Lake, Turkeyfoot lake, and the Tuscarawas reservoir, five miles south of Akron, Sunday. It is announced that affidavits are to be signed in an Akron court accusing the persons whose names were taken of breaking the Sabbath laws. This will be the first prosecution of that kind in Summit county.

N. J. Trodo, of Canton, writes to H. A. Croxton, commenting caustically on the arrest of the trumpeter of a recently-lo party, the latter having been discharged by the mayor. Mr. Trodo says: "When Snyder and other bicyclists of your city won over our boys they came over and owned the town, and by Ned, we let them have it. Good, honest fun hurts no one. You can see our papers think so."

The Daughters of Rebekah spent a pleasant evening, Tuesday, at their hall, as the guests of their noble grand, Miss Carrie Bremkamp. A delicious luncheon and a car of candy were served to each member present, and at the conclusion of the entertainment Miss Bremkamp was presented with a stuffed owl, the emblem of wisdom, as a reminder to guide her in the discharge of her official duties. A number of Canton Rebekahs were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Bulley, of Canton, gave a garden party Friday evening, in honor of Miss Dawley, of Cleveland, who is the guest of the Misses Bolton. About one hundred guests took tea in the grove. After a number of out

of door diversions an impromptu musical was given. The readings of Miss Edith Freese were among the happiest features of the evening. Among the guests were Miss Norton, of New York; Miss Hane, of Marion; Miss Hunt, Miss Clara Burton, Massara, Per Lee Hunt, Robert H. Day, John McLain and James K. Peacock, of Massillon.

Township Trustees I. B. Dangler, John McCane and Wm. Castleman went to Canton today to confer with the Stark county infirmity directors on matters pertaining to the sustenance of the Massillon poor. For some time the trustees have been allowed a certain amount of money to be used to support destitute families in this city instead of sending them to the infirmity, thus saving the county considerable money. Of late the directors have been threatening to shut off this fund as they think it is a poor plan.

Elmer L. Volkmar, in his researches in the interests of the souvenir of Massillon, has discovered a very old and interesting relic in the possession of Anasa Bailey. It is a time-colored book of 1826 and contains the preamble, constitution and "bond of social compact" of the old Kendall community, known as the Friendly Association for Mutual Interests of Kendall, O. This book is written in a good hand, and the language shows that the founders of Massillon were possessed of a good education. The book also contains the minutes of their meetings, inventory of their property and many other interesting things.

While driving home from Turkeyfoot lake, Sunday evening, the horse attached to the carriage in which Charles Hoch and the Misses Nettie Oehler and Mary Miller were seated, became unmanageable and began kicking. Miss Oehler became frightened and leaped from the carriage to escape possible injury. In striking the ground her right leg was broken at the ankle. Mr. Hoch finally subdued the horse, which by this time had partly demolished the vehicle. Help was soon secured, and Dr. Dissinger, of Canal Fulton, summoned.

The young lady was then removed to her home in this city. Her companions escaped uninjured.

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## MINERS IN REVOLT.

They Secede at Last from the National Organization.

NOW AN INDEPENDENT BODY.

The Convention Held on Tuesday Sets in Motion a Big Fight Against the United Mine Workers of America—Old Officers Re-elected.

The miners of the Massillon district have decided that they have no longer any use for the support of the United Mine Workers' of America and in future will fight their own battles as an independent organization. At the delegate convention held in this city on June 20 many of those present stated that their constituents were in favor of seceding from the national organization, and after much discussion, preliminary steps for the organization of a new union were taken. The matter was kept a secret for the time being, not even the U. M. W. of A. Journal publishing the facts. Since then the miners have become more and more determined in their course and at Tuesday's convention the formation of the union was completed.

The association will be known as the Massillon District Miners' Organization and will include in its membership all of the miners residing within the boundaries of the old sub-district. J. J. Mossop, John Davis and Abraham Williams were re-elected president, vice president and secretary respectively. The following constitute the executive board: P. J. Gorman, North Lawrence; Thomas Hisecock, Wadsworth; and James Appleby, Massillon.

A committee consisting of Henry Mullen, Benjamin Evans and James Parks was appointed to draw up articles defining the duties of the newly elected board. They will report at the next convention, when the dues, fees and other matters will also be arranged.

The miners felt that they were justified in the step they have taken, and say the national machine has deterred rather than supported them in their disputes. They think that by conferring directly with their own operators all differences will be settled amicably and without the expense and annoyance of a strike.

Col. Myers, Aug. 7.—President Ratchford and Secretary Pearce, of the Ohio district, United Mine Workers of America, were found at their hotel last night and informed of the action taken by the Massillon miners. President Ratchford expressed himself as much surprised, but stated that if any of the men at any time thought they could find any other organization that would do as much for them as the one with which he is connected and they chose to make a change his best wishes would go with them.

He stated that he was in Massillon the day previous and knew the miners there were going to hold a meeting yesterday, but he claimed not to know of any intention on their part to withdraw.

Asked if he knew the cause of the present dissatisfaction, he replied that he did not. But he added a statement to the effect that this is merely a breaking out of the same spirit that has come to the surface occasionally since the settlement of June was made. In his opinion it will not amount to much and the men will soon be in line again after they have had time to see their mistake. It was a thing the officers had to contend with periodically, and there was nothing alarming about it this time.

Asked if there was not complaint against one of the officers, he replied that there was not so far as he knew, but that there was always some feeling against the officers because as favorable terms as might be desired can never be secured in a settlement.

In conclusion President Ratchford remarked that there are possibly a few chronic kickers in the Massillon ranks of the same caliber that are always making trouble, but in his opinion the movement amounts to nothing.

Secretary McBride, of the National Miners' organization, though startled by the news, said he was not totally unprepared for it. He said the executive board was composed of good men. He did not believe that the secession of the 1770 men represented by these men would have any effect whatever on the national, or indeed the state organization, and predicted that inside of six months they would be knocking at the door for admission to their old position.

He was indignant at the imputation that the indifference of ex-President John McBride gave cause, immediately or remotely, for any such action as that taken yesterday, and charged Massillon miners with base ingratitude.

"Why, John did more for them in their fight last year than for any other man would have done in his condition. He was lying almost at death's door from blood poisoning. His doctor was counseling quiet and his friends were trying to persuade him to get away. Yet he worked up the case, wrote it out and it was presented before the selected arbitrators, Mr. McBride being absolutely physically unable to present it in person."

"Those people lost the fight themselves," continued the secretary. "In stead of presenting their case to the state arbitration board, they placed it in the hands of a board of lawyers, who knew little or nothing of the question at issue. Those people will find that while the organization can get along without them, they cannot get along without the organization."

The Discovery Saved His Life.—Mr. G. Caillouette, druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life to. I was taken with a grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail, and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use, and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it. Get a free trial at Z. T. Baily's drug store."

Now is the time to subscribe.

## GENERAL COXEY TALKS.

The Populist Candidate for Governor is Interviewed.

BUCKEY, O., Aug. 5.—"General" J. S. Coxey, Populist candidate for governor, was here Friday night on his way to Baldwin, where he spoke Saturday. He seemed quite elated over his nomination and stated that he was pleased with the platform adopted and the position given his bills. He left on the west bound midnight train and made two speeches Saturday, one at Bolivar and one at Nelsonville. He said he made eleven speeches last week and was greeted each time with large audiences.

In speaking of his chances, he said: "Of course I do not think I have a chance on the governor's chair, but I have a good fighting chance. If my health holds out I expect to be in the harness every day and make not less than two speeches a day. I think I can get the American people and if I can get them started my way once they will go like wildfire. Last year, in my own precinct for congress, I polled 72 votes, the Republicans 32 and the Democrats 2. From Monroeville I will go to Napoleon and thence to Kingsville, Mo. From there I have dates at Kansas City, Waco, Tex., and through Oklahoma."

"I will be back in Ohio on August the 24th, and then stay here until the election is over. My plan will be to work the country more than the cities. The main question at issue with us will be the money question, and I shall advocate free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and my good roads scheme and bond issue as reliefs. I think my plan of giving people employment and furnishing them with money to buy food is better than to starve them to strife and then shoot them down."

He ended his talk by saying that he intended to "tramp down a good deal of grass and did not expect to be arrested for it either." He punctuated his off-hand talk freely with cuss words and seemed to have unlimited confidence in Coxey. As to this county he promises one meeting at Galion for certain and probably one here and one at Crestline.

A DAYLIGHT BURGLARY.

EDWARD GLEITSMAN'S RESIDENCE ENTERED.

The Thief or Thieves. Evidently Familiar With the Contents of the House—Many Cash Secured Amounts to \$1000—Many Articles of Value Taken.

While the entire family of Edward Gleitsman, of 134 South Erie street, were attending church Sunday morning, their residence was entered by a burglar and every article of value movable was taken. At about 10 o'clock Sunday morning, Fred Sibila, a neighbor, noticed a tall, well dressed man enter Mr. Gleitsman's gate and walk around the house. Mr. Sibila thought that he was one of Mr. Gleitsman's customers and so paid but little attention to him. Twenty minutes later he saw him return. Some time afterwards the Gleitsman family returned from church and in a very few minutes had discovered the extent of their losses. About \$100 was secured; \$50 belonging to Mr. Gleitsman, sr., \$27 to his son, \$12 to his daughter, \$7 which his little daughter had saved in a toy bank and \$2.50 belonging to a woman's society of which Mrs. Gleitsman is treasurer; one gold watch and chain, three gold necklaces, a gold stick-pin, a gold chain, a pair of gold earrings, a gold band ring and a breastpin were also stolen.

Mr. Gleitsman at once reported the matter to the police, who hope to be able to find the man. The robbery was, no doubt, perpetrated by someone who was entirely familiar with the affairs of the family, as the articles stolen seemed to have been selected without much difficulty. Mr. Gleitsman had made some collections on Saturday and had neglected to place the money in the bank. The burglar had gained entrance to the house through a window in the pump house. From there it was easy sailing, as one door led to another through the whole house.

A BRIDE'S DEATH.

The Hotel Sailer the scene of a Sad Event.

There arrived at the Hotel Sailer on last Thursday evening a tall young man, accompanied by a delicate young woman who registered as H. W. March and wife, city. They had just come in from Alliance and Mrs. March appeared very much worn and faint. A few days later she became very ill necessitating the attendance of several physicians. Drs. E. J. and Miss Julia March, of Canton, J. and sister respectively, of H. W. March, and Drs. Pease and T. C. Miller, of this city, were summoned and did all in their power to save her. Their efforts proved to be in vain for Mrs. March never rallied and at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning death ensued. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, and other near relatives had been summoned, and were present when she died. Mr. and Mrs. March were married at the home of the bride, in East Palestine, some time ago. Mrs. March's parents were aware of the marriage, but it was kept a secret from Mr. March's relatives, it being his intention to go to Canton and surprise them. He is a dentist by profession and had engaged rooms in the new bank at Canton.

He decided to locate in Massillon until all arrangements could be made and intended to come direct to Massillon from East Palestine. At Alliance they left the train for a few hours and in alighting Mrs. March injured herself internally. She complained of feeling unwell but thought that she would soon recover. The attending physicians stated that the cause of the death was peritonitis. Mrs. March was 25 years of age, and had resided at East Palestine for eighteen years. The body will be taken to her home for burial.

The larger portion of mankind are not aware of the deleterious effects of poor bread preparations. If they were, they would always use J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder.

Shiloh's Cure is sold on a guarantee. It cures mercurial constipation. It is the best, most powerful. Only one cent a dose, 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1.00. For sale by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

Now is the time to subscribe.

## THE CANTON WHEELMEN.

NOT IN SYMPATHY WITH MORRISON'S ACTION.

The Attempt of a Few Individuals to Get up a Canton Race Meeting on Labor Day for Selfish Purposes Discouraged by the Club Men.

CANTON, Aug. 7.—At a meeting of the members of the Canton Cycle Club, held last night, the secretary was instructed to notify the Massillon Cycle Club that neither the Canton Cycle Club nor the newly organized Canton club had applied for or received a sanction for holding a Labor Day meet, and that neither club has the slightest intention of doing so. The entire sympathy of the Canton club is with the Massillon enterprise, and the members feel that they are greatly under obligations to Massillon for the liberal patronage their July meet received from that city.

The sanction for a Labor Day meet was granted for a private club, not more than two of whom are club or league members. They conceived the plan will be a money-making scheme, and did in reality apply for a sanction before Massillon had done so. Bert Morrison, who is one instrumental in securing the Canton sanction, stated this morning that it was the intention of himself and others to hold Labor Day races at the fair grounds, but that they had given up the idea as soon as they learned that a meet would be held in Massillon, but had not yet returned or cancelled their sanction. He will do this, however, by telegraph, if their sanction stands in the way of the one desired at Massillon.

MARRIED AT CANTON.

John F. Maus, of Massillon, and Miss Bertha M. Hoffman, of Canton, were married at 8 o'clock last night, at the parsonage of St. John's Catholic church in this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. McIntire. The bride and groom were attended by Miss Alice Hoffman, a sister of the bride, and Joseph Cerigan. A reception and wedding supper were tendered the young couple by the bride's parents, in Summit street. None but immediate relatives were present. Mr. and Mrs. Maus left for Massillon, where they will reside.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Emil Krokoff and Amelia Misch, John F. Maus and Bertha M. Hoffman, and Lawrence Hamil and Elizabeth Koch, of Canton.

Charles N. Everson has been appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Hamlin, of Lexington township.

Chas. K. Smith is the administrator appointed for the estate of John O. Black, of Perry township.

The will of David S. Gaskill, of Lexington township, has been filed for probate.

PROBATE COURT JULY.

The following jury for the September term of probate court has been drawn: Franklin Clapsaddle, Marlboro township; Eli Walker, Nimschillen township; Levi Wilson, Lake township; James Sater, Massillon; Frank Cronk, Massillon; Martin Gay, Nimschillen township; Joseph Grant, Lexington township; Horace F. Sponseller, Canton; Aaron Reese, Washington township; George C. Leeper, Perry township; Washington Myers, Canton; David Lash, Sugar Creek township.

THE COMPANY STORE.

Mr. Burton Touches An Important Subject.

MR. EDITOR: Every one connected with the bituminous coal business should openly express his opinion on account of the satisfactory and thoroughly business-like settlement arranged by the coal miners and mine owners in



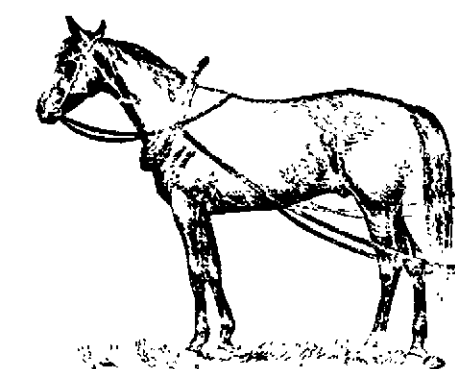
# THE HARNESS HORSES.

Already Thundering to the Wire With Phenomenal Speed.

THE TWO MINUTE PACER IS NEAR.

He Will Probably Arrive This Season, but the Two Minute Trotter Is Not Yet in Sight—Atlix, Robert J. and Their Numerous Swift Rivals.

The long looked for two minute trotter still seems to be an "iridescent dream" of the future, as a certain eminent statesman out of a job would remark, but the two minute pacer will probably thunder to the wire before Robert J. John R. Gentry, Joe Patchen, Directly, Rubinstein, Hal Pointer and Mascot go into winter quarters. Since the bicycle sulky came into use for harness racing, just about three years ago, the average speed of both trotters and pacers has improved to an extent that has broken all the bonds of conservatism. Close students like Robert Hunter, who had been of the opinion that no horse could ever be able to do the mile in 2:00, were amazed to find that barrier overcome



AZOTE, 2:07 1/4.

and an advance of a full second made over it by both Nancy Hanks and Mascot within four months from the date when the bicycle sulky was first tried in public. Other skeptics regarding the feasibility of the record at other gait being placed at two minutes are now forced to acknowledge that this crowning feat is likely to be seen before the close of the century, and the New York Times declares that the more sanguine spirits are hopeful that the hitherto unapproachable goal will be reached during the present season.

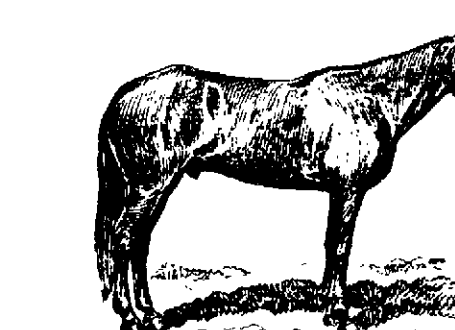
In selecting the most likely candidates for this great honor the trotters must be rejected. Not Atlix himself or any of the younger stars that give promise of reaching a high place in the harness, but the bounds the animal gait have even a remote chance to improve the present speed limit at the trot by the 3/4 seconds that stand between it and even time. Monroe Salisbury will be satisfied if his famous protegee gets down to 2:02 in her 7-year-old form. She has not made a very brilliant beginning, though her mile in 2:07 1/4 at St. Joseph is considerably faster than she could go during the first week in July last season.

The apprehension that Atlix was on the verge of a breakdown when she made her debut at Red Oak last month is not shared by Salisbury or his trainer, McDowell. Both admit that the mare was treated before she left California, the process known as "dorting" being employed. They stoutly aver that there was no serious trouble, the needle being used merely to take down the swelling that is found about the ankles of almost every horse that has been in training for any length of time. It is further explained that Atlix has not had sufficient time to enable her to carry her speed, as shown at Red Oak, when she stepped the first quarter in 3:07, but could only do the mile in 2:11. As the season advances those who have charge of the trotting champion are confident that she will improve and be able to hold her own against all comers.

The challenge issued on behalf of the queen for a match with any other trotter up to \$5,000 a side was doubtless sent out to show that the mare is ready to defend her title in spite of the reports that she is lame or sore.

There are two other trotters whose form entitles them to be considered in a contest with Atlix. Of these Directum has been used swords with her on two occasions, the first time late in 1903, when he was at his best, and she had been practically out of training for a month. The race, which was really a hippodrome, came off at Fleetwood park, New York, and merely showed how a trotter of the highest class like Atlix, when out of condition, can be made to look very cheap beside one that was up to the form. Directum had reached after his brilliant campaign in the south and west. On the renewal of the rivalry last October at Boston the conditions were reversed, and it was the black giant's armor that proved so vulnerable. As both of these cracks seem to be doing well at present, a third meeting between them should result in a fairer test of their respective merits than has yet been obtained. Directum has already trotted in 2:06 and seems approaching his 1893 form. His owners have offered to trot him against the turf queen for \$5,000 a side.

C. J. Hamlin gives no sign that he thinks Fantasy equal to trying conclusions with the present mistress of the sulky. After her victory over Directum at Minne-



ELAMATH, 2:08 1/4.

apolis greater things were expected from the mare that has the record for age at both 3 and 4 years. She fell a comparatively easy victim to Azote at La Crosse, though the gold medal had to favor the record for unsexed trotters in the first heat. Judged by the test of race ability, the pride of Buffalo has not yet done anything which would warrant her owner in putting her against Atlix for a money consideration, if the latter is in the form she carried last year.

Among the newer stars of the trotting turf are William Penn, the brown stallion by Santa Claus, and Klamath, the California gelding, by Morokus. Penn is good for a mile in 2:07 1/4 or better, and Klamath has trotted in 2:08 1/4. In speaking of the comparative merits of Azote and Fantasy Turf, Field and Farm says: "Although Azote has defeated Fantasy in a race, we

others to the opinion that the big and slashing daughter of Chimes and Homors will pass to the 2:03 1/4 line in advance of the tall and powerful gelding by Whips. The public will look forward with much interest to a race between Azote and William Penn."

The number of candidates for the pacing championship is larger than ever before. C. J. Hamlin has not only a doughty defender of the record he now holds in Robert J. 2:01 1/4, but the old warrior, Hal Pointer, is out again, after a season's rest, and apparently faster than in 1892, when he scored 2:04 1/4. It will be nothing short of a marvel, however, if the "Pinter boss," as his Tennessee worshippers call him, should be able to outdo the feats of his younger rivals. He was foaled in 1884, and therefore must be considered a veteran in these days of early development, when 2-year-olds are able to beat 2:10 in the pace. He is trained by John R. Gentry, Joe Patchen and Rubinstein, the sensations of the season are expected outside of those furnished by Robert J. The first of this fleet trio has never made what deserves to be called a full campaign. He started as a 3-year-old in 1892, won a few engagements without losing a heat, and retired with a record of 2:13. The next season Gentry did not appear in public and it was not until well along in July of last year that he was again regularly in the turf. After sustaining the first defeat of his life at La Crosse in August 1894, he never lost a race, the next week at Chicago, and thereafter did not lose one of his regular engagements. His second heat in 2:04 1/4, at Terre Haute in September, gave him the stallion record, which he still holds. Later in the season he met Robert J. twice, and at Nashville fairly outdistanced the gelding in the first heat, though the decision was a tie in 2:04. There was another match at Philadelphia in November, when Gentry was short of work and was beaten. This year, after passing the winter under the personal supervision of his new tutor, M. E. McGentry, Gentry shows marked improvement, and is a magnificent specimen of a well bred pacer. More than one expert declares him to have the world's record at his mercy.

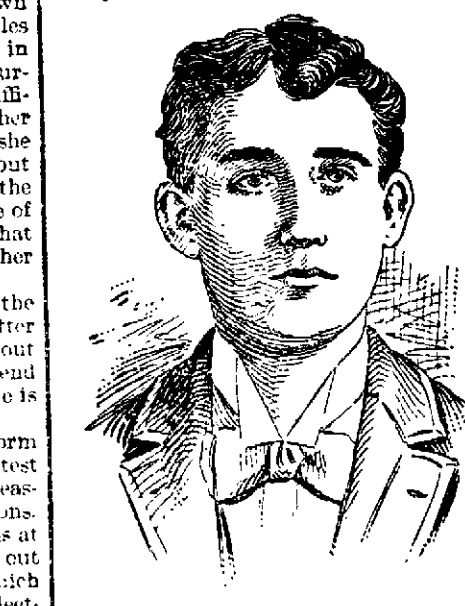
Joe Patchen, while he did not get the credit of as fast a mile as the champion stallion, actually paced below 2:08 in the heat at Indianapolis, where Robert J. was first home in 2:02 1/4. He is, like Gentry, a grandson of George Wilkes. As for Rubinstein, the highest honors are said to be within his reach. He is a year younger than Gentry and Patchen, but his record of 2:08 last season must be considered with the difference in age. Furthermore, Rubinstein was close up with Joe Patchen at Terre Haute last August, when the black horse paced a first heat in 2:06 1/4, and came back the next time in 2:06. He recently defeated Hal Pointer and Mascot, the ex-champions, in 2:07 1/4, 2:08 1/4, and 2:06 1/4, and seems fit to race for his life.

At the recent grand circuit meeting in Detroit there were two decided novelties, a 2:06 class for trotters, and a 2:04 class for pacers. Up to 1892 the greatest handicap put on the horses at either of the harness fairs was 2:15, and these startling innovations serve to show what inroads have been made on Father Time's fortress since the new sulky came into use.

BICYCLIST ARTHUR GARDINER.

The Young Chicagoan Becoming One of the Crack Riders of America.

One of the most promising riders in the class B ranks is Arthur Gardiner, the young Chicago cyclist, who seems to be coming into better form each week. His one mile open race in Stouenville, O., recently Gardiner succeeded in defeating Ed-



ARTHUR GARDINER.

die Bald, the fastest amateur on the track today, and also showed his rear wheel to such swift men as C. M. Murphy and L. C. Johnson. The same day Gardiner won the half mile open, defeating Harry Maddox, L. C. Johnson, John P. Bliss and Tom Cooper. Nearly all men who have done wonderful work on the track.

At William-port, Pa., July 23, Gardiner competed against such stars as Murphy, Ziegler, Jenny Coulter, Monte Scott and Decardy and won three events, the half mile open, the one mile open and the one-third mile. Gardiner has ridden half a mile in 57 minutes 2-8 seconds, and is looming up as a very formidable competitor in all the open races on the circuit, no matter who happens to be opposed to him. He and Bald have become rivals, and while the honors are mainly with the Buffalo champion, the present Gardiner usually succeeds in making it very interesting for him in every race in which they meet.

He Knocked Out the Blaze.

A New Yorker well known for the repidity with which he works and for his strength a few nights ago gave a novel test of speed, says The Sun. He lighted six candles and placed them in a stand. He then stood off a few feet, and with both fists flung at the lighted candles so rapidly that the current of air created by the speed with which his fists moved extinguished the lights in every case. It will be understood, of course, that the candles were not touched in any way. The other men present, three in number, tried to do likewise, but failed. If any man thinks that he has plenty of speed at bag punching or boxing, all he has to do to satisfy himself that he is not wrong is to try the candle trick. If he can put out the lights he is a good one.

"Mme. Sans-Gene" as an Opera.

"Mme. Sans-Gene" is to be made into an opera, and Miss Florence St. John is singing the role of the washerwoman. The opera is being especially written and composed for her. It is said that French writers will be much more than French lyrics, and the opera "Mme. Sans-Gene" will have material in it that is lacking in the comparative merits of the librettist and composer are to be kept secret for the present, but the composer is said to be one of the very best of our time.

# CAYLOR'S BALL GOSSIP

Many Handicaps Make Teams Lose on the Road.

WEAK AND COWARDLY EMPIRES.

But One Pretends to Make Decisions Regardless of the Feelings of the Home Team's Rooters, and New Food and Different Water Weaken the Visitors.

The experience of the eastern teams of the National league on their last western trip forms the text for logical thought. It also further illustrates the charming uncertainties of the national game of baseball. Clubs which were expected to perform during the trip have woefully fallen away, and the New Yorks, whose poor work at home augured ill for their success on the road, maintained their reputation of being the best away from home team in existence. But the Baltimore and Boston met with receptions which caused their adherents in the east to wonder how so many of their games could be lost.

Nearly every team will lose at least 30 per cent more games while traveling than they do on their own ground. There are good reasons for this "change in form." The home team usually has the advantage of familiarity with grounds, home living, sympathy of the spectators, favoritism of umpires and general good health. A team on the road plays on two different grounds each week, and no two of the grounds are at all alike. Fielders are required to face different and sometimes in nearly opposite directions. Every team which plays in Cincinnati and then moves on to Pittsburgh finds this point best illustrated, for the right fielder in Cincinnati has the sun squarely in his face, but at Pittsburgh it is directly behind him. This advantage, therefore, of home grounds is a decidedly big one.

Probably the largest element of advantage which the home club enjoys is the favor of umpires. I believe but one umpire in the National league pretends to be ob-



CARR NEEL, TENNIS CHAMPION.

ject. The Californian is King of the Racket Throughout the West.

Carr B. Neel, the new singles tennis champion of the west, won the title recently by defeating Sam T. Chase, who has held the championship for four years and whose brother, C. A. Chase, was champion four years before Sam secured the laurels. The Chase family had held the honor so long that some surprise was felt when Neel won with comparative ease in straight sets. Neel is also northwestern singles champion, and with his brother, Samuel R. Neel, holds the western tennis championships in doubles. They won this title recently on the grounds of the Kenwood Country club, Chicago, when they defeated L. E. Ware and W. M. Sauter. They will play the winners of the eastern champion-

ship at the Narragansett Pier tournament, which begins Aug. 12, and the winners of that contest will play the present national double champions, Hobart and Hoyer, at the Newport tournament for the championship of the United States.

Neel began playing tennis about four years ago as a member of the Oakland (Cal.) Tennis club. He soon became a student at the University of Chicago and first attracted particular attention at the World's fair tennis tournament, when he came very near to defeating Fred H. Hoyer, the famous eastern expert. Last year Neel won the singles championship of the Western Intercollegiate association, and he is playing in such excellent form this year that his friends are confident he will make a great showing against the best men in America at the great national tournament at Newport, when Robert D. Wrenn of Chicago will be called on to defend his title as champion of America.

Adeline Patti's Plans.

Mme. Adeline Patti is anxious to deny the faint rumors that have been going around to the effect that she is to come to America next season as a member of Abbey & Grau's Metropolitan Opera House company. Her confidential friend, Mary Scott Rowland, writes from London as follows: "When I saw Mme. Patti yesterday morning, just before she left for Craig-y-Nos, she called attention to a printed statement that she would visit New York next season. She assured me most positively that no such arrangement was ever contemplated. It is absolutely certain that she will not visit America next season. Her tour of the English provinces begins Sept. 30, and it is to last for two months. At the close of this tour Mme. Patti will visit the continent and spend a considerable time there. She has not concluded any arrangements with Sir Augustus Harris for next season."

Miller of Cincinnati and Clingman of Pittsburgh.

Now comes a new candidate for high class favors. Butler, a young feller from the Nashville club, joined the New York Giants recently. He is rated as the flower of the Southern league, and the New York club paid \$1,000 for his release. In the south he averaged a hit to nearly every two times at bat and showed himself to be a corner. He has jumped into fast company, and his work for the rest of the season will attract much attention, because it will demonstrate what a 500 per cent batsman in a minor league is a good batsman anywhere. If Butler can make a record of 300 in any league, he should work out a 300 percentage in the best company. That rule applies to all players.

# JENNIE REYNOLDS.

A Successful Character Vocalist Who Was Recently Come Into Burlesque.

When Flora Irwin gave up the role of Mrs. McFadden in the burlesque "Thrill-ly," it was feared by the management that it would be impossible to find an acceptable successor. Jennie Reynolds was the person engaged, and she surprised every one by her excellent and original treatment of the character. In the songs allotted to her she was rewarded with unlimited demonstrations of approval.

Jennie Reynolds is not one of the "old hands" of the profession, as her first appearance on the "far" side of the footlights occurred but five years ago in a classic drama, entitled "Our Irish Visitors," which was not written by either Shakespeare or Bacon. Later on Miss Reynolds appeared in the prominent "vandalic" theaters of the country. At about this time she did what every sensible woman has done or hopes to do—she got married. The fortunate man was Mark Murphy, one of the few really good Irish comedians in America. Murphy was then the star of another non-Shakespeare-Bacon epic, entitled "O'Dowd's Neighbors," and his bride was engaged to create the leading role of Widow Riley. This she did very successfully.

Mrs. Murphy's engagements have since been somewhat desultory, but her recent performance in "Thrill-ly" has served to bring her prominently before the public in a vehicle which afforded her full scope for the exploitation of her ability.

Mrs. Murphy is very handsome, which is certainly no disadvantage on the stage or anywhere else; she has an excellent soprano voice of considerable culture; her stage presence is pleasing and she is withal a highly intelligent and well educated woman. As she is thoroughly conscientious in everything she undertakes it would seem that Jennie Reynolds' future in her chosen profession should be a brilliant one.

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If you would have fine flavored cake, use Souders' ELEGANT FLAVORING EXTRACTS. The Nicest Flavors Under the Sun.

DON'T TOWER GET WET FISH BRAND Slickers WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

This man got wet.

DON'T TOWER GET WET FISH BRAND Slickers WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Colic and Summer Complaint.

An instantaneous relief and cure for colic, diarrhoea and cholera morbus is obtained with Dr. Bayer's Colic Drops. For quick action it surpasses every other remedy.

It is equally reliable in all cases of infantile colic. No home should be without this medicine during the hot season. Twenty-five cents a bottle warranted or money refunded. For sale at every drug store.

\$2.50 CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO. Via "U. & N. L. E."

commencing with opening of navigation (about April 1st). Magnificent side wheel steamers.

"State of Ohio" and "State of New York." DAILY TIME TABLE, SUNDAY INCLUDED. Lv. Cleveland, 8:00 P. M. Lv. Buffalo, 6:30 P. M. Ar. Buffalo, 7:30 A. M. Ar. Cleveland, 7:30 A. M.

Take the "U. & N. L. E." a game and enjoy a refreshing night's rest when enroute to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, New York, Boston, Albany, New Orleans, or any Eastern or Canadian point.

Cheap Excursions Weekly to Niagara Falls. Send a cent postage for tourist pamphlet. W. F. HERMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agt. CLEVELAND, O. T. F. NEWMAN, Gen'l Manager.

PENNYROYAL PILLS. Chichester's English Diamond Brand. Original and Only Genuine. Always reliable. Druggists for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold wrapper. Beware of cheap imitations. Take no other. Repulse dangerous substitutes. No other medicine so quickly cures. Send for a sample free. In stamps for particulars, testimonials and "English Diamond Brand" name paper. Sold by all Chemists, Druggists, Grocers, etc. Philadelphia, Pa.

Modern Stage "Elevators." Messrs. Davis and Keogh, who are responsible for the glistering dramatic career of Steve Brodie, are now to place upon the stage the big hammerhead shark caught recently at Asbury Park. The shark is dead, of course, but that doesn't matter. It will probably shiver just as luminously, lifeless, as Mr. Brodie has done, alive. The stuffed monster is to be introduced into B. N. Stephens' comedy drama, "The White Rat." Davis and Keogh are doing a great deal for the stage. They are quite wedded to their art. They are even trying to present—so they say—"On the Bowers" in London. This would hurt Augustin Daly's business in the English metropolis very badly, and it is to be hoped that Messrs. Davis and Keogh won't do anything rash.

The Yacht America Today. It is pretty difficult to perceive in the old, mellowed craft tossing merrily on the water in front of the Chelsea clubhouse any semblance to General Butler's fast sailing schooner that America, says the Boston Traveller. Yet the old America is, with its sea wings gone, and its racing heels doubled and twisted by years of neglect and inactivity. The old sea pacer has the same boom and masts and the same dignified poise of the nose that made her a wonder in her triumphal days in the early seventies. An old sea salt declared the other day that a little scraping and overhauling would put her in a condition to sail the briny deep with the same nobility and speed of yore.

Maclaren's Wonderful Cricket. Wonderful batting was recently performed in England by the Lancashire eleven and young A. C. Maclaren, their crack batsman. Having against Somersetshire at Taunton, he smashed the enormous total of 861, and Maclaren contributed from his own bat a score of 424. His innings beat the previous best of W. G. Grace, 344, for a first class match, and the Lancashire total easily surpasses the record for a county match obtained by Nottingham against Sussex this year, when they scored 726.



## A NOTABLE VICTORY.

### The Miners and Their Work at Pittsburgh.

#### HARMONY ALONG THE LINE.

Operators Brought Together as Never Before and a Very Hopeful Outlook Presented—A Change Made in the Scale Year.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 3.—The Pittsburgh district coal miners have accomplished more for their advancement this week, than ever before. They have averted a strike, secured an increase in wages for October 1, harmonized the Pittsburgh operators, and solidified their organization. The operators and miners last evening agreed upon the compromise terms submitted by the men, to which was added another clause by the operators' committee, regarding the wages to be paid until October 1. This saves the operators' contracts, gives the miners steady work for the next two months, with an advance of 4 cents a ton for cash, and 9 cents where stores exist, at the end of that time, and a reasonable certainty of a further advance January 1, 1896.

The executive committee of the Railway Coal Operators' Association met yesterday morning to act upon the compromise proposition of the miners, that the increase in wages to 64 and 69 cents a ton take effect October 1, instead of November 1, as proposed by the operators. At the conference on Thursday evening, all but a few of the operators agreed to the compromise, but it was as individuals, and unanimous consent was demanded by the miners. The executive committee decided to accept the time proposed by the men, but would not agree to pay present prices. The committee declared that there should be a specification as to the mining rate to be paid until October 1, and asked the miners to make the rate 55 cents where cash payments are made, and 60 cents where company stores are run.

This proposition was submitted to the miners' convention, and after a long discussion, accepted. There was a strong talk in favor of a strike at once for the 69 and 64 cent rate, and the national and state officials had a hard task to check the outbreak in favor of a strike at a time when the settlement was so near. The delegates finally consented to the double rate, which was the logical sequence of their own offer for 60 and 64 cents, with and without stores. The result was carried back to the operators and ratified. Agreement was then entered into by George W. Schlenderger, T. H. Chapman and Alexander Dempster, for the Railroad Coal Operators' Association.

Outside of preventing a strike by far the most important features of the settlement, are the harmonizing of the operators and the opening of the way for another advance next spring. The settlement brings together the conflicting element among the Pittsburgh operators who have pursued different methods for years, grinding the miners between their business operations. On one side, DeArmit, president of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, has stood alone for cash payments, no stores, and so far as he could prevent, no organization among the miners. Against him were almost all the other Pittsburgh operators who had company stores, check-weighmen or not, as they saw fit to establish. Through the settlement yesterday there is to be uniformity in the coal trade in the Pittsburgh district. The associated operators agree to have check-weighmen, give honest weights, have screens of uniform size, and all the other conditions that go to make up complete uniformity.

In consideration of this, President W. P. DeArmit will also pay the established district mining rate October 1, although contending for November 1, until the men offered the compromise. The consent of President DeArmit to the wage agreement is the greatest victory the Pittsburgh miners ever had. He had defeated them several times within the past eleven years, and was prepared to do so whenever the men offered battle. His position was practically independent of the other operators, as well as the miners, and his agreement to pay the same price as the other operators in exchange for actual uniformity, removes the greatest obstacle the miners' organization has had. Peace is assured for operators in case they agree upon a plan of "uniformity."

The miners have made a change in the beginning of their scale year which will be to their advantage and save the usual spring strike and fall reduction. The agreement reached yesterday runs only until January 1, 1896. After that date the men will be free to ask for other terms, and are already figuring on 79 cents a ton in case the business conditions continue to improve. Had the men presented a scale last January for 69 cents probably the present trouble would have been avoided.

The settlement will make a reorganization of the operators' association necessary, to conform to the new conditions. It is probable that a system which will give unlimited discretion to a state officer, who shall have power to take charge of a tipple at any time and inspect scales and weights, and weigh coal in making tests.

The settlement guarantees an advance for the Ohio and Indiana miners. The Ohio operators are under contract to advance with the Pittsburgh district, and the Indiana operators are pledged to advance with Ohio. In Illinois the operators are contemplating an immediate reduction, but it is believed they will not insist in view of the advance conceded by the Pittsburgh operators for October 1. The Illinois operators' contract is to advance with Ohio and Indiana, so the Pittsburgh settlement saved the miners of four districts.

#### NO MORE CREDIT SYSTEM.

Local Railway Agents Decide to Abolish It.

At a meeting of the local agents of the different railways leading into this city, held last night, it was decided to abolish altogether the credit system. Hereafter it will be necessary for persons to whom the freight is consigned to pay on delivery.

Now is the time to subscribe.

## A NEW SET OF OFFICERS.

The Trades and Labor Assembly Holds an Election.

The Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly met Friday night and chose the following officers: President, James Grant; vice president, E. B. Sibila; recording secretary, Nelson Maier; corresponding secretary, W. E. Beresford; financial secretary, Frank Dibell; treasurer, Frank Arthur; sergeant-at-arms, Charles Schramm.

Preliminary reports indicate that the Labor Day picnic will be about the biggest and best ever undertaken.

## CRUSHED TO DEATH.

### Street Commissioner Black the Victim of an Accident.

#### HE WAS WARNED OF THE DANGER.

While Undermining a Bed of Clay He is Caught by a Cave-in—A Competent Official and Respected by All Who Knew Him.

[From Thursday's Daily.]

Street Commissioner Charles Black met with an accident in the Warthorst quarry, late on Wednesday afternoon, which caused his death between 11 and 12 o'clock that night. Several persons witnessed the sad accident, and Mr. Black's fate was the result of his own carelessness. His object in working in the quarry was to secure clay from a large bank there to repair streets. The plan used to bring the earth down, tons at a time, was the undermining process used by coal miners.

The work was extremely dangerous, owing to the crumbling nature of the earth, and Mr. Black and his employees were repeatedly warned. The cave that proved fatal Mr. Black was anxious to complete before stopping work for the day. Several efforts to cause a fall had failed, though a large crack in the clay was visible near the crest of the bank. Mr. Black became impatient and in spite of warnings from Councilman Louis Paul and others who were present, seized a pick that one of the men had dropped and struck several hard blows directly under the overhanging mass of clay. Just as he was about to strike again the land slide took place. A cube of earth not more than three feet in diameter struck Commissioner Black fairly upon the chest and he was hurled to the ground with terrific force. His head and back struck upon a pile of boulders and he was rendered unconscious. His body was covered with the falling clay, but it was removed from his face immediately. Dr. Neil Hardy and William's ambulance were summoned at once, and Mr. Black was removed to his Park street home. He never regained consciousness and died several hours later.

Dr. Hardy stated this morning that there was no possible chance for Mr. Black's recovery. His left lung was entirely crushed and his right partially so. Complete paralysis overcame Commissioner Black the moment he struck the earth. This leads to the belief that the base of the spine was badly injured and perhaps the neck was broken. If permission is given by the family a post mortem examination will be held and the absolute facts brought to light. Every injury sustained by Mr. Black was of an internal nature. Dr. Hardy's opinion, on reaching the injured man, before the latter had been removed from the quarry, was that he could live, at the most, but a few hours. Mr. Black leaves a wife and family. Mrs. Black is prostrated with grief. As a citizen and a business man Mr. Black was most highly respected, and his death was a sad blow to his many friends.

The mayor, with the consent of the council can at once appoint a successor to Mr. Black, as provided by the following law:

Section 1713, in Peck's municipal corporations provides that unless otherwise provided in this title, when an office filled by the electors of the corporation becomes vacant, the mayor shall, with the advice and consent of the council, fill the vacancy until the next annual municipal election, when a successor shall be elected for an unexpired part of the term, unless the vacancy occurs within ten days of such election, in which event the appointment shall be for the unexpired term.

#### THE RETAIL GROCERS.

They Will Hold Their Annual Picnic on Wednesday, August 21.

At the meeting of the Massillon Retail Grocers' Association, Wednesday evening, it was decided to hold their second annual picnic on Wednesday, August 21. The site will be agreed upon at the next meeting. The following officers and committees were appointed:

G. F. Breckel, president; Frank Schworm, vice president; F. C. Sibila, secretary; Henry Snyder, treasurer. Executive committee, Frank Schworm, A. Shorb, Louis Vogt, G. L. Albrecht, Wm. Sonnenhalter, Louis Shauf, J. M. Clark.

Soliciting committee, G. L. Albrecht, T. H. Morgan, Jacob Smith, Charles Warth, Wm. Pietzcker.

Programme and printing committee—Wayne Matthews, A. Shorb, Jacob Graze, Louis Moser, John Kohl.

Music and grounds committee—Wm. Sonnenhalter, Wm. B. Martin, Joseph Ehret, Jacob Sonnenhalter, S. Weller.

Transportation committee—Wm. B. Martin, Wm. Schworm, Wesley Graham.

Committee on sports—Henry Snyder, Wm. B. Martin, Wilson Weller, F. M. Heyman.

Reception committee—Christ. Lucius, J. H. Diehlmann, C. L. McClain, Frank Cronk, F. L. Hemperly, Jacob Foltz, Z. T. Baltzy, Paul Kirchhofer, Wilson Graber, August Brann, C. E. Oberlin, G. W. Doll, Clarence Rudolph, C. F. Von Kanel, L. A. Koons, E. J. Wernet, Thomas Davis, Joseph Honk, Frank Albright, Frank Warth, Henry Sonnenhalter, Adam Herzog, Conrad Witt and Frank Brenzel.

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## IT IS MUCH MIXED UP.

### The Tangle in Which the City Finds Itself.

#### ACCOUNTS OF THE EX-CLERK.

The Shortage Will Be Made Good—No One Man Responsible—Councilman Huber Discusses Another Phase of the Subject of City Finances.

[From Thursday's Daily.]

As far as the examiners of the books of ex-City Clerk E. B. Bayliss have proceeded a distinct shortage of in the neighborhood of \$2,700 has been discovered. The inspection is but partly completed and other deficits may develop. The shortage is confined entirely to the assessment collections and date back for several years.

Assessments for paving, sewerage, etc., were paid to Mr. Bayliss and entered by him on his individual assessment register and not entered in the general books. Therefore nothing can be found that will show that the sums collected were turned over to the city. An exact copy of the errors found thus far has been handed to Mr. Bayliss and explanation demanded. The latter claims that he can furnish a satisfactory explanation and can make the shortage good.

The experts at work on the books have endeavored to keep the discovery to themselves until their report could be completed and thus avoid a chance of doing Mr. Bayliss an injustice. The method used by Mr. Bayliss in keeping his accounts is a time-worn one and there is a possible chance that mistakes have been made by him through neglect and can be rectified. Every possible chance will be given him. The discovery became noised about, however, and today is a current report about town.

The name of ex-Councilman Perry Young is also connected with this circuit. Mr. Young, however, has been unjustly accused. It was discovered that he had been credited with paying a sewer assessment amounting to \$200, but the return had never been made to the treasurer. Mr. Young was questioned, and had never paid the sum, but the assessment at once through Mr. Bayliss, the ex-clerk. The latter asserted that the credit had been made by mistake.

[From Friday's Daily.]

It will be at least a month, so it is now thought, before the examination of the books of the corporation of Massillon can be completed, and a report made to the council. As was intimated in THE INDEPENDENT, when the investigation began, it was feared months ago that discrepancies would be developed, but from what cause was not then known. Still, to the vast majority, the brief statement in yesterday's INDEPENDENT came as a great surprise, being the first definite information. Nothing has developed since then. A strange fact in connection with the investigation is that the council journal, covering several administrations prior to the incumbency of ex-Clerk Bayliss is missing.

Another singular circumstance is that it seems to be impossible to find many contracts on which money has been paid. It is not surprising, however, that this is so, inasmuch as the facilities provided for keeping records in order are very deficient. In fact the work of the office has so increased that one good man has about all he needs to keep him busy, to look after the duties of the office.

Sympathy is universally expressed with ex-Clerk Bayliss, upon whom the partial disclosures seem to reflect, and who keenly feels the force of the attack. An informant whose name cannot be used said this morning:

"Perhaps it would be just as well to suspend judgment until all the returns are in. If Mr. Bayliss has been unwise he has not been alone in the matter. Councilmen who served with him will be found to be equally responsible. I don't want to see any man made a scape goat for the sins of others. The fact that one councilman made haste to pay in an assessment that had previously been marked 'paid' is a contributing factor to bear me out. While I don't believe in premature agitation for effect, the investigation is a good thing, and will clear the atmosphere. But the search light ought to be turned on all sides."

What course will be followed after the full report is in cannot be foretold. The question was put to Councilman Huber, who said that the council's first duty would be to collect whatever proved to be due to the city, and he had no doubt the shortage would be made good promptly. For one, would not care to undertake any other proceedings. "But," said he, "this positive irregularity, the investigation of which comes to us as a most unpleasant task, is not really so serious as the blunders committed by former councils in making up assessments. Thousands of dollars of indebtedness have been fastened upon the city by improvements, the first cost of which is charged up to the abutting property, while the interest on the bonds is unprovided for. Now, the interest is just as much a part of the cost of a pavement, or a sewer, or the construction. Our predecessors did not take this view of it, and consequently the treasury is impoverished and the city is in a bad way. It is easy enough for citizens to complain because the council doesn't do something. How can we do anything with this inheritance of debt? It isn't very agreeable to face these facts and try to correct them, but that is what must now be done."

Blue Nose in Debt.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—[By Associated Press]—Blue Nose, the famous mandrill at the Zoo, died today.

## DR. ESS IN EUROPE.

Experiences at the Universities of Heidelberg and Berlin.

Dr. George V. Ess has returned from Germany in the best of health, has improved physically as well as mentally. Last April Dr. Ess decided that he would go to Germany and spend a few months at the great Heidelberg and Vienna Universities. So, accordingly, on April 15, he made his last farewells and a few weeks later found him comfortably installed among the learned professors and the students of Heidelberg. On the ship going to Germany Dr. Ess met Prof. Dudley P. Allen, of the Western Reserve University, of Cleveland, who was also bound for Heidelberg and Vienna, where he said he intended to "look around" for a month or two. Dr. Ess first entered Heidelberg, and besides being one of the greatest medical institutions in the world he found it to be a most delightful college, attended by 750 of the brightest and most mischief loving students, and presided over by professors who have gained world wide reputations.

From Heidelberg Dr. Ess went to Vienna and entered Vienna university, where only physicians who have received their degree are allowed to become pupils. The students are every day taken to the great hospital, and under each man's care is placed a patient. He must then make a diagnosis of the disease and under the supervision of a superior must administer medicine. There are 2,755 pupils attending this immense institution of whom 178 are Americans. Physicians from Africa, Egypt, Syria, and India, from every known part of the globe are in attendance and while all cannot speak German, all can understand this language as it is absolutely necessary that they should, for the lectures are all delivered in the German tongue.

At this hospital 7,000 patients are treated daily and for every disease and trifling known to the medical world. This college is presided over by the greatest and most learned professors. Only is evidenced by the fact that at one time during Dr. Ess's sojourn there Dr. Hermann Nothmann, one of the instructors, was called away to attend the czar-witch of Russia, who had been taken ill.

"This hospital," said the doctor this morning, "is without a doubt the largest and greatest in the world. Altogether the buildings composing this great institution cover more ground than the city of Massillon. In treating a patient there a microscopic examination is made of every portion of the human body, and there are few diseases which cannot be cured by the instruments of this school. They have succeeded in discovering no new remedies for the incurable diseases, as it is their aim to teach the pupil to diagnose the disease. A large portion of the patients who received treatment at this hospital are poor people and they are treated free of charge. Between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock patients are received at the hospital and given treatment without charge."

#### PAUL WAMPLER'S SUIT.

Damages Wanted for Alleged Patent Infringement.

George B. Eggert, of the law firm of Garrett & Eggert, brought suit in the United States circuit court at Cleveland, Saturday, for Paul Wampler, of Massillon, against William Christman, Jacob Von Gunten, William Masters and Alexander Holderbaum, all of whom reside in and about this city. Mr. Wampler is the patentee and manufacturer of a well and coal drilling apparatus. Each of the above named men, he avers, built and used a machine which was the exact counterpart of Mr. Wampler's drill. The suit is for \$24,000, which, if decided against them must be made up among the four men accused of the infringement at the rate of \$1,500 each. The accused were a party of the immense number of drillers who began work on the West Lebanon coal fields when the gusky diamond was first struck. One day ago, Mr. Von Gunten is the gentleman who, it was said, struck nine feet of coal on his farm, while Mr. Masters claims that he was offered \$24,000 for his little farm, which is underlain with four and one-half feet of coal, which he discovered by the aid of a Wampler drill last April.

#### COXEY'S NOMINATION.

Closing Scenes at the People's Party Convention.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 3.—After two turbulent sessions the Ohio Populists succeeded in adopting a platform and naming a state ticket, but some of the more influential members of the party are not pleased with the results. General Jacob S. Coxe was triumphant in everything and it was the predominance of Coxeism and his novel ideas that don't suit some of the conservative Populists. Aside from the endorsement of the Omaha platform, the endorsement of Coxe's non-interest bearing bond scheme and good roads' bills and the denouncing of the trial of Debs were the principal points in the platform.

Following is the complete ticket nominated: Governor, Jacob S. Coxe of Stark county; lieutenant governor, John H. Crofton of Hamilton; treasurer, George Harper of Greene; attorney general, William Baker of Licking; supreme judge, E. D. Stark of Cuyahoga; public works, William A. Gloyd of Tuscarawas; clerk supreme court, Thomas N. Hickman of Morrow. After the convention adjourned it was discovered that no one had been nominated for the important position of auditor of state. The state central committee will supply the omission latter.

Creditors Get Their Money.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—[By Associated Press]—Blue Nose, the famous mandrill at the Zoo, died today.

## FARM FIELD AND GARDEN.

#### THE ENSILAGE CROP.

How to Handle the Crop—Distributing Device—The Best Covering.

For success it is necessary to have quite a good crop, preferably corn cut at the right time, and a tight silo. When practicable have the ensilage grown as near the silo as possible, so as to reduce the hauling to a minimum. We will suppose that the crop is grown on land within 60 rods of the silo, and that the corn has reached the stage when the husks begin to turn yellow and the grain is dented, while most of the leaves are yet green and juicy. When this stage is reached, the crop should be cut. The cutting may be done by hand, but it is slow, laborious and costly. There are a multitude of corn cutters on the market, all of which are more or less serviceable. Of a number that have been tried at the Kansas station nothing better has been found than a sled cutter with two knives hinged, one to each side of the sled, so as to cut two rows at a time. This machine is pulled by one horse. Two stout boys or young men stand upon the sled, each facing a row of corn, which, as the horse moves forward, is cut off and gathered into the arms of the operators, who drop it in bunches behind them. The reins can hang with in easy reach upon an upright forked stick in front of the sled, but the horse will soon learn to start and stop without guidance from the reins. In a fair crop two hands on this cutter can easily keep ahead of three wagons hauling it to the silo and help load at intervals.

The next step is the loading. For this the wagon should be provided with low, broad racks, on which the corn is piled crossways. Two men can hand the bunches left by the cutter up to the driver on the rack about as fast as he can pile them. The number of teams engaged in hauling should be adjusted to the distance and the capacity of the ensilage cutter. For the distance named and with a small machine it takes two teams and three wagons to keep things running smoothly. One wagon is left at the cutter to be unloaded, the team being at once hitched to the wagon just emptied and goes ahead again, while the third wagon will have finished loading by the time the team returns to the field.

At the cutter it takes one man to unload and one man to feed. The man who unloads drops it handy for the feeder upon the table set against the cutter. Reference is here made to a small machine such as average farmers require. Such a cutter, with average steady running, can cut about two tons of green corn an hour. It is provided with an elevator attachment, which lifts the cut material over the silo walls. It may be run by steam, electricity or horsepower. The whole force necessary, then, is two men to cut, two to load, two to drive, one to unload and one to feed. If green and juicy, the weight of the ensilage is so very great that it will firm itself about as well without tramping, but some device is necessary to distribute it well in the silo. A sack filled with chaff, straw or a similar light bulky material should be hung so that the stream of silage from the elevator is discharged upon it. This will scatter it to the sides of the silo instead of dumping it in a heap in the middle. It is not necessary to salt the silage.

Lastly, it is poor economy to use a silo that is not tight. Wherever the air gains access to the walls the silage will spoil. When the silo is full, a layer of green grass is the best covering, and to compact this layer it is well to put a few loads of earth on top. This is the plan that has been adopted with success at the Kansas station and reported to The Prairie Farmer. As it is of general interest it is here reproduced for the benefit of readers in many sections of the country.

#### National Irrigation Congress.

The national irrigation congress, which is to meet at Albuquerque, N. M., beginning Sept. 16, for a four days' session, promises to be full of interest and instruction. There will be a review of the progress of irrigation during the years 1894 and 1895, with lectures by Judge J. S. Emery of Kansas, Hon. Clark E. Carr of Denmark, ex-Governor L. A. Sheldon of Los Angeles, E. R. Moses of Kansas, Thomas Knight of Missouri, Judge E. T. Kinney of Utah and others. Lute Wilcox, editor of the Denver Field and Farm, is on the programme for the second day for a talk on "Practical Methods of Irrigation," with charts. John A. Frost will speak on "Colonization of Arid Lands." On the third day Captain W. A. Glassford, United States army, will present a paper on "Climatology of the Arid Region." This will be followed by a discussion on the scientific aspects of irrigation. The foregoing are a few of the many good things on the programme for this important occasion.

#### Squash Bugs.

A correspondent of Rural New York says: "We took a lot of shingles and pressed these down on their sides in the hills at a sharp angle, so that the upper edge of each was about a couple of inches above the surface of the ground. These made a warm place to retreat to when night came, and on going the rounds in the early morning lots of bugs were found on the under side, when by bringing two pieces together they are easily killed. In about ten days the bugs were nearly exterminated. Much of the injury by the bugs is done when the vines have little more than broken ground by their sucking the juice from the upright stem. If the squash vines have been well fed with food rich in nitrogen, these last attacks will do but little harm."

Little harm."

Little harm."

## CLOSING SCENES OF THE WAR.

A Confederate Band Which Deserted in a Body to Washington.

In the latter part of the month of March, 1865, Washington saw many signs of collapse of the rebellion. The Confederate army appeared to be badly demoralized, and deserters who arrived constantly in large numbers, reported that men from Alabama, Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas could not be expected to have any heart in a fight which then seemed only for the defense of Virginia, while their own states were overrun by the armies of the Union. During the month of March more than 3,000 deserters were received at Washington, and great numbers were quartered at Fort Monroe, Annapolis and other points nearer the lines, where they were put to work in the quartermaster's department or in the naval service.

One curiosity of the times was a Confederate regimental band which had deserted in a body with its instruments and was allowed to march through the streets of the national capital playing Union airs. This was one of the oddest signs of the final break up. People recalled a story, told by Hecker, that when the Union army scaled and occupied Lookout Mountain a rebel sentry on duty on the crest of one of the most difficult precipices saw our men pile up in solid masses over steep hills which had been thought inaccessible and was so surprised that he forgot to run, but stood with feet rooted to the spot, watching the Union force climbing up, and streaming past him, and driving the enemy far to the rear, until he was left alone, a statue of amazement. Recovering himself at last, he threw down his musket, stripped off his rebel gray jacket, stood on firm both, and looking far off to the sunny south stretched out a map below him, said, "How are you, Southern Confederacy?"

But notwithstanding such indications of a collapse of the rebellion at this very time many northern Union newspapers, led by Horace Greeley and others of his stamp, were demanding that appeals should be made to the southern people "to stop the flow of blood and the waste of treasure," and that some message should be sent to the southerners "so terse that it will surely be circulated and so lucid that it cannot be misconstrued or perverted," by way of an invitation to cease fighting. Curiously enough, the nearer the time came for a final surrender the more fervid was the demand for negotiation and appeal from the unreasonable radicals in the ranks of northern Unionists. But all this was soon to end, and while a small party was asking, "Why not negotiate?" the downfall came.—Noah Brooks in Century.

#### Food Tin Cause.

In a recent government report by Dr. H. W. Wiley it is stated that in Germany the law requires that the tins employed for holding canned goods shall not contain more than 1 per cent of lead, while in this country there is no restriction whatever in regard to the character of the tin used, the result of this latter fact being the employment of cans in some cases containing as high as 12 per cent of lead. This practice prevails, notwithstanding the unanimity among physiologists as to the effect of lead salts upon the human system, the continual ingestion of even minute quantities of lead into the system being followed eventually by the most serious consequences—painter's colic, lead palsy and other trying diseases well known to physicians being the direct effects of continual exposure of the system to any such minute portions of lead salts. It is said to be possible to exclude the latter by requiring that the tin shall not contain more than, say, 1½ per cent of lead; also that the solder be as free from lead as possible.

In Germany the solder made use of in sealing the cans is not allowed to contain over 10 per cent of lead, while in this country the analysis of numerous samples of the solder applied shows that it contains fully 50 per cent of lead, in addition to this being the lack of care to prevent such solder from coming into contact with the contents of the can, and large surfaces of solder on the seams are often found exposed to the action of the acid contents of the can.

#### Tourists' Gold in Italy.

At the British embassy to the king of Italy a calculation was made some time ago of the amount of gold brought by travelers into Italy every year. By far the largest number of these travelers come from England and the United States. The calculations made it evident that no less than £20,000,000, or \$100,000,000, are brought into this country and left here by these travelers. In the scantiest years that sum has not been less than £14,000,000, while on other occasions it has risen to £32,000,000. Mr. Stamer, a writer on Italy, relates that an old woman in Sorrento once told him that the people in England had no sun, because the English had told her so, and again that it was not for so many years that they had come to Italy, but to see the sun. Besides all the English were fair and ruddy. If they had had a sun, why were they not all burnt? If they do get sunshine in Italy, as they do, they pay very sweetly for it.—Rome Letter in Baltimore Sun.

#### Advice From the Gallery.

Of the Dublin gallery boys a famous baritone, in his reminiscences, tells some facetious tales, one of "Faust," in which he played Valentine. "After the deed, Martha, who rushed in at the head of the crowd, raised my head and held me in her arms during the first part of the scene. There was a deathlike stillness in the house, which was interrupted by a voice from the gallery calling out, 'Unbatten his wesk!'"—Dublin Herald.

#### Suggested by His Helpmate.

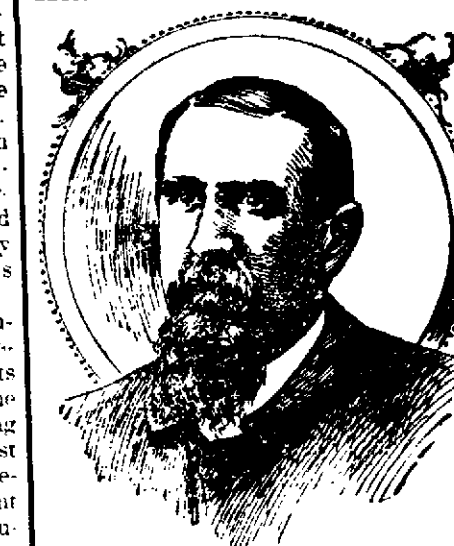
Mr. Billus—I've had a roaring in my head all day. I think I'll consult a doctor about it.

Mrs. Billus—Haden't you better consult a wheelwright?—Chicago Tribune.

## Nervous Prostration

Cured by Dr. Miles' Nerve.

Prolonged derangement of the nervous system not only affects the brain and mental powers, but develops disease in some of the vital organs. The most dangerous of these indirect results is when the heart is affected. This was the case of the Rev. N. F. Surface, Fawn River, Mich., who writes under date of Feb. 14, 1895:



"Fourteen years ago I had a slight stroke of paralysis. Overwork brought on nervous prostration. I was exceedingly nervous and the exertion of public speaking caused heart palpitation that threatened my life. I used two bottles of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure for my heart trouble, and two of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve Cure for my nervousness and feel better than I ever expected to feel again. I can speak for hours without fatigue or having my heart flutter as it formerly did, and I have you to thank that I am alive today."

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By OOTAVE THANET.

[Copyright, 1885, by the Author.]  
We were a house party spending a few days at Roger's country house at Highland Park. Though Roger is a Chicago lawyer, he was born a Virginian, and we recalled many an evening over a bowl of genuine Virginia eggnog. A noble fire blazed up. Roger's colonial chimney, as generous, if not so crooked, as his ancestors' chimneys in Berkeley Manor, and we could, did we choose, rest our eyes from its blinding splendor by a search through the dusk and the moonlight outside the window panes, until the vast dark bulk of the lake shaped itself out of the incessant mean of its surf on the beach.

Somewhat our talk, which had started lightly enough amid dead and gone Virginian revels, sunk into a sadder mood, and presently we were discussing, not an occasional misstep over the bounds of temperance, but the black problem of drunkenness itself.

The judge had a high opinion of it. Kewley, cur, but the doctor, believed in legislation based by a good staff sentence in prison. Roger had listened, saying nothing, but pulling away at that brief word of his that the doctor smokes whenever he is under the domination of his own bad habits. At last he removed the pipe and poked it in air, with the manner of one about to speak. We all looked for Roger's not often so, as a rule, of quiet, and when he spoke he was likely to have something to say. "Roger," he said, "I have nothing to say against the Kewley cure, but Roger has his own confidential source. 'The good angel' is some man to be trusted, that is not saying that the doctor's cannot be as good as a Kewley cure as they give out. Drought, there is the question of sympathy and the doctor's. I have known a man who has known the doctor's sense, too, in that 'good angel' waving the pipe at the doctor, 'it is to say a cure for a doctor, and I dare say many fellows have been released through their affections, which is the pleasing theory of the doctor.' My own impression is that such cases have a possible cure, if we could only find it. I know a man who was sent into reform, and another man who was released from fear not favor, but principally, I think, because he saw the admissibility of his own vice in another man's actions. That was a queer case."

"You mean Jimmy," said the judge. "See here, Roger, your wife isn't here, and we are all in the family; tell us about Jimmy."

"Patty wouldn't mind. I know. Tell them, Roger," said his sister. So in the end Roger did tell us.

He rubbed the shining top of his head, from which his brown curls are receding; his kind, keen eyes contracted absently; he sighed and began.

"My first acquaintance with Jimmy," said Roger, "goes back to a period that makes me feel my age, for I was old enough to be in Harvard Law school, and Jimmy was in Knickerbockers. I found him in a high state of circus in Chicago, exulting in the dangers of the rhapsody. He had made friends with a new boy—even at that tender age Jimmy's periods sociability was in full bloom—and they were exchanging emotions. 'My dear Jimmy,' said she, 'you are a darling! Would your mamma dare do that? Mine wouldn't!'"

"Who is your mamma?" said I, we being already on terms of camaraderie, thanks to the baby influence of peanuts and pink lemonade. Jimmy answered frankly, "Oh, my mamma is Mrs. James Cunningham, and I ain't got any papa, and we don't live in Chicago, but we're visiting my Aunt Sue, and Ralph wouldn't take me to the circus, so I ran away. I learned that his mother was dragging all the citizens and harassing the police about him by this time, and I wheeled him into giving me the street number, and the upshot of the incident was, I returned him to his mother that afternoon. That is how I became acquainted with the Cunninghams. I have for a sneaking obligation to Jimmy ever since. There were only Patty and Jimmy in the family. I married Patty. Mr. Cunningham left his fortune unconditionally to his wife. There was \$500,000—enough to spoil a boy, not enough to fill him with the sense of obligation that sometimes a great fortune will bring. It did spoil Jimmy. He was at my wedding, the sweetest little golden haired angel I have ever seen. And after the wedding breakfast, while Patty was trying to console her mother, he had an old shoe full of rice to the bride's carriage, and then, confiscated a bottle of champagne to cheer some choice friend of his waiting in the stable and contrived during the revel to tumble out of the second story window and break his collar bone, which his mother thought was punishment enough."

"I didn't, but I was too new to the family circle to be laid in my opinions. I didn't hear very much more of Jimmy that year, until he got into a mess at school, and the master being a friend of mine I had to be the young man out of it just deers. Naturally, after that, it fell to me to find Master Jim out of hot water as a regular job. I must say it was a pretty steady job. He was expelled from two schools, where he had been so popular that he returned home with a mis-calling of tokens of regret in the shape of broken pocketknives, old cravats, a revolver without any cartridges and three trained mice. It was Mrs. Cunningham's notion to have a tutor for him. Digby was an innocent young fellow in training for a clergyman. He was so innocent that Jim worked his spears off on him as malaria. Like every one else, he grew fond of Jimmy, and Jimmy liked him so much that he borrowed money to buy Digby a gold watch when they parted. He taught poor Digby draw pork-

se, and when the malaria wasn't bad Digby taught him the classics. Really Digby did push him through the college examinations. To be sure he was heavily conditioned and dropped the next year, but you couldn't blame his tutor for that."

"Then Ralph took Jimmy into the business, just as I was beginning to fear Mrs. Cunningham would regard the law as the best reform school for wild young men and saddle Jim on me."

"Poor Ralph kept Jim a year. Then he came to me very solemnly, and told me about the Kewley cure, and was sure it would make a man of Jim."

"Well, I should not like to offer Jim's case in disparagement of the Kewley work. He offered to bet it wouldn't cure him and only went, as he expressed it, 'to oblige the ladies.'"

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"I didn't, but I was too new to the family circle to be laid in my opinions. I didn't hear very much more of Jimmy that year, until he got into a mess at school, and the master being a friend of mine I had to be the young man out of it just deers. Naturally, after that, it fell to me to find Master Jim out of hot water as a regular job. I must say it was a pretty steady job. He was expelled from two schools, where he had been so popular that he returned home with a mis-calling of tokens of regret in the shape of broken pocketknives, old cravats, a revolver without any cartridges and three trained mice. It was Mrs. Cunningham's notion to have a tutor for him. Digby was an innocent young fellow in training for a clergyman. He was so innocent that Jim worked his spears off on him as malaria. Like every one else, he grew fond of Jimmy, and Jimmy liked him so much that he borrowed money to buy Digby a gold watch when they parted. He taught poor Digby draw pork-

se, and when the malaria wasn't bad Digby taught him the classics. Really Digby did push him through the college examinations. To be sure he was heavily conditioned and dropped the next year, but you couldn't blame his tutor for that."

"Then Ralph took Jimmy into the business, just as I was beginning to fear Mrs. Cunningham would regard the law as the best reform school for wild young men and saddle Jim on me."

"Poor Ralph kept Jim a year. Then he came to me very solemnly, and told me about the Kewley cure, and was sure it would make a man of Jim."

"Well, I should not like to offer Jim's case in disparagement of the Kewley work. He offered to bet it wouldn't cure him and only went, as he expressed it, 'to oblige the ladies.'"

"The worst thing about Jim was that he liked his evil ways. He was the most unabashed sinner you ever saw. He went through a certain form of pen-

"I have nothing to say against the Kewley cure, but Roger has his own confidential source. 'The good angel' is some man to be trusted, that is not saying that the doctor's cannot be as good as a Kewley cure as they give out. Drought, there is the question of sympathy and the doctor's. I have known a man who has known the doctor's sense, too, in that 'good angel' waving the pipe at the doctor, 'it is to say a cure for a doctor, and I dare say many fellows have been released through their affections, which is the pleasing theory of the doctor.' My own impression is that such cases have a possible cure, if we could only find it. I know a man who was sent into reform, and another man who was released from fear not favor, but principally, I think, because he saw the admissibility of his own vice in another man's actions. That was a queer case."

"You mean Jimmy," said the judge. "See here, Roger, your wife isn't here, and we are all in the family; tell us about Jimmy."

"Patty wouldn't mind. I know. Tell them, Roger," said his sister. So in the end Roger did tell us.

He rubbed the shining top of his head, from which his brown curls are receding; his kind, keen eyes contracted absently; he sighed and began.

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[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

A Lively Budget Comes From Canal Fulton.

CANAL FULTON, Aug. 5.—Walter Keller and wife, of Akron, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Keller, of this place.

Mrs. Lee Shoemaker, of Joliet, Ill., a former resident of Fulton, is spending a couple of weeks with friends here.

Corinne, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Labbe, was buried Sunday afternoon at the Catholic cemetery.

Union services were held Sunday evening at the Presbyterian church. The Rev. J. H. Barrow, of the M. E. church, preached an able and instructive sermon.

Victor H. Vogt, of Massillon, representing A. D. Coe, of Cleveland, has opened a branch store for the sale of pianos, organs and all kinds of musical instruments. We wish him success.

The most exciting game of the season was played here Saturday afternoon, between the Stars of this place and the Manchester club, the stars winning by a score of 9 to 8.

About six hundred of our people went to Silver Lake last Thursday. The day was an ideal one; Silver Lake is an ideal place for a picnic, and everybody had a good time. Among other sports, several games of ball were played, the most interesting being that between the Stars and a strong team from Marshallville. Result: 15 to 9, in favor of the Stars.

DALTON MINERS' IDEL.

DALTON, Aug. 6.—District Mine Inspector John P. Jones has ordered the miners of the new Dalton mine to cease work for the present. The workings of the new mine now extend almost to an abandoned mine which is filled with water, and it is feared that the old workings will be struck and flood the new mine. Through some error on map of the old mine, was drawn up, thus it is impossible for the men to know their position. The miners, however, are willing to work, as they fear but little danger.

THEY BOTH LOVED HER.

CANAL FULTON, Aug. 6.—Charles Sorn and James Krogan each paid \$1 and costs, amounting in all to \$4.75, to Squire Kittinger, last evening, for fighting on the street and making themselves generally obnoxious. They both loved the same girl.

THE BALTICS DEFEATED.

BEACH CITY, Aug. 5.—The members of the Sugar Creek base ball club are jubilant over their victory over the Baltic team at New Philadelphia on Saturday. The club is a winner by nearly \$100, the game being for \$50 a side and 60 per cent of the gate receipts. Between 400 and 500 people witnessed the game. The score stood 19 to 11.

The Rev. Mr. Williamson, of the Canton United Brethren church, officiated at the local U. B. church Sunday evening.

A score or more of bicyclists passed through the village yesterday. A half dozen of surrounding towns were represented among them.

THEIR ANNUAL WOODS MEETING.

WILMOT, Aug. 5.—The members of the United Brethren churches of Sugar Creek township, held their annual woods meeting on Weimer's hill on Sunday. Fully 1,500 people were present. Dinner was served on the lawn. Several addresses were delivered, among which were two by the Rev. Mr. Bell, of Dayton, editor of the Telescope, a religious journal, published in the interests of the church.

FULTON NOTES.

CANAL FULTON, Aug. 5.—The Stars defeated the Manchester club on Saturday by a score of 9 to 8.

Union praise services were held at the Presbyterian church Sunday evening, the Rev. Mr. Barrow, of the M. E. church, preaching the sermon.

The young child of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Labbe has died of cholera infantum.

OFF FOR COLLEGE.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Aug. 5.—Frank Fulton, Daniel Shetter, Thomas Jordon and George Evans left this morning for Ada college, to attend the full term, which begins this week.

FUNERAL OF MRS. LEVENS.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Aug. 5.—The funeral of Mrs. David Levens took place on Sunday. Services were held in both the M. E. and Lutheran churches.

DEATH OF FREDERICK GEBUR.

WINESBURG, Aug. 5.—The funeral of Frederick Gebur, who died on Friday of cancer of the neck, took place at the German Reformed church on Sunday. Deceased was 72 years of age and leaves a wife and family.

HAVE REACHED COAL.

WEST LEHMAN, Aug. 7.—The operators sinking the coal shaft on the Boughman farm have reached the coal and will begin shipping in September. Mr. Peter Garver has drilled seven holes southwest of town in succession, discovering coal in every hole varying in thickness from 3 1/2 feet to five feet ten inches.

A VICTORY FOR LAWRENCE.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Aug. 7.—By a score of 7 to 5 the North Lawrence club defeated the Shreve team at this place yesterday.

TO MEET HIS OLD COMRADES.

EAST GREENVILLE, Aug. 7.—John Walters has gone to Salem to attend the reunion of the regiment to which he belonged during the late war.

Clothing Sales Agent Wanted.

For Massillon and vicinity. Commissions paid will warrant storekeepers securing our outfit of samples. Carvers and soliciting agents can make more than ordinary salary. Correspondence requested. Send 2 or 3 references. Wanamaker & Brown, Philadelphia, Pa.

## NOTES FROM NEWMAN.

All Sorts of Happenings Reported from the Mill.

NEWMAN, Aug. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stanford, of East Greenville, visited their sick mother at Willow Grove, Sunday.

Thomas E. Masters went to Youngstown on Monday to spend the week with W. C. Pearce and family.

Miss Mary Thomas, of Justus, returned to her home on Monday, after spending the week with her uncle, C. H. Roderick, and family.

D. E. Miller, a student of the Gracville Baptist college, delivered a lecture to a fair sized audience in the Baptist church last Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Sarah L. Davis, of Massillon, visited her brother, John Lavers, and family, part of last week. She left for Wellston to spend the remainder of her vacation with her brother, Henry, and family.

Miss Bertha Casper, of Canton, and Miss Cordelia Hann, of Massillon, visited with friends in our village last Thursday.

James Cooney, of Massillon, put up for several days last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Griffiths.

Miss Jeannette Miller has gone to Salem for a week's visit with her aunt, Miss Emma Archibald.

Cyrus O. Young served an injunction on the Drake Coal Company,